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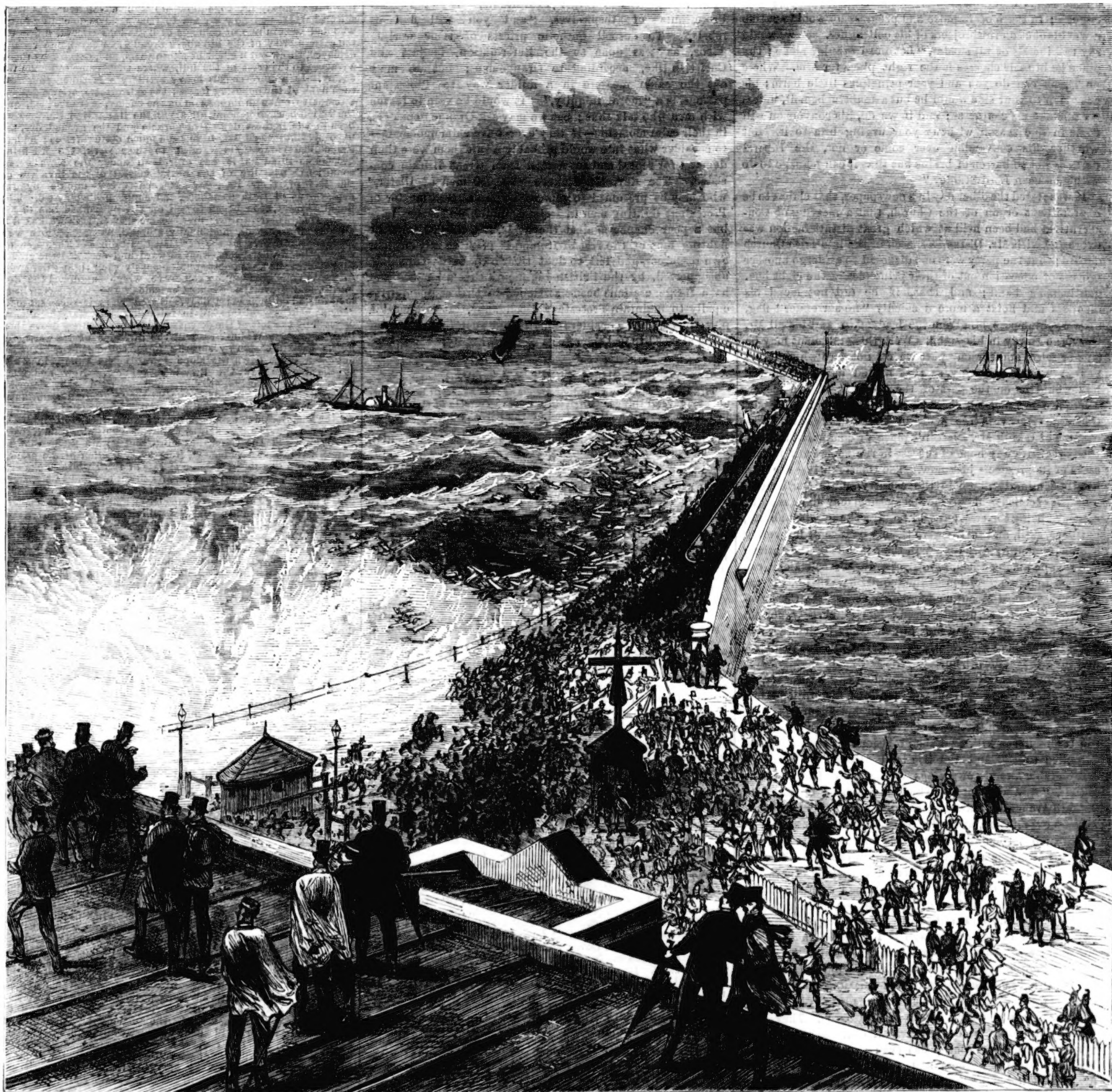
## PUBLIC MEN AND PUBLIC MATTERS.

CERTAIN newspapers—and, we regret to add, among them some Liberal journals—have lately been making a great fuss about Lord Stanley and his position in regard to political parties. It is asserted that, though with the Conservatives, he is not of them; that his convictions lean to Liberalism; that, therefore, his proper place is in the Liberal ranks; that his continued adherence to the party of which Mr. Disraeli is the leader and Lord Derby the mentor, interferes with Lord Stanley's usefulness, and is likely to mar his career as

a statesman. Now we cannot help thinking that all this mighty coil is very unnecessary, and somewhat unbecoming. Surely, Lord Stanley, like other gentlemen, may be allowed to be the best judge of his own course, and therefore ought to be left to choose for himself under which political banner he will march—to which political party he shall belong. His convictions, and the care of his reputation and career, are entirely his own affairs; and to lecture him on the subject looks very like an impertinence; for the insinuation that his opinions do not accord with his position, amounts to saying

that the noble Lord's convictions are either not very earnest or that he lacks moral courage to assert them—and neither alternative is at all complimentary.

But we further object to this continual jeremiad about Lord Stanley's absence from the ranks of Liberalism, because it implies, first, that the noble Lord's abilities are of such transcendent superiority that his absence from one party is an irreparable loss, and his presence in another an incalculable gain: neither of which things do we consider true; and, second, that the friends of progress are so poor in talent that they



SCENE ON THE PIER AT DOVER, AFTER THE WRECK OF THE FERRET, AS SEEN FROM THE LORD WARDEN HOTEL.



cannot manage to hold their own unless they obtain the heir of Knowsley as a recruit: a position, whether meant to be asserted or not, which we emphatically deny. Lord Stanley, it may be freely admitted, is, in many respects, a man of superior capacity—very much superior indeed to the ruck of young aristocrats who cumber the benches of the House of Commons, or perform their senatorial duties by never attending the sittings of the House of Lords; but, after fully admitting all this, it may still be said, without offence, that he is not such a bright and shining light that the coquettes of party need pull caps about him. Indeed, we suspect that Lord Stanley will prove to be a somewhat over-rated man, who owes the position to which he has attained quite as much to the fact that he is his father's son and the future head of the house of Stanley as to any other cause. A clever administrator and a tolerably clear thinker—if clear thinking be consistent with political Conservatism—the noble Lord certainly is; and, moreover, he is not a bigot; but we doubt if he possesses the qualities that go to form a great statesman, and especially a great law-giver, who must not only *know* what is good for a people, but be able to *feel* what is the best way in which to do them good—who must not merely think for, but sympathise with, those for whom he legislates. Now in this last and most essential quality we think Lord Stanley is wanting. His mind is of too cold, too hard, too dry, too matter-of-fact, too purely intellectual a character, to enable him to understand, much less to enter into, the emotional phases of human nature; and emotion, after all, prompts more than half the desires and actions of mankind. Hence we think that Lord Stanley, lacking, as he does, the power to comprehend or sympathise with the poetic—the emotional—side of the nature of his countrymen, is unfitted for a foremost place among statesmen, and especially among Liberal statesmen. In the ranks of unimaginative obstruction he may be well enough; in those of impulse and progress he would act like a wet blanket on the projects of his colleagues. So we would say to Liberals of all shades, "Let Lord Stanley alone; the place he himself chooses is the right place for him. Where he is, he can do you and your principles little harm; his accession to your side would be but a doubtful benefit, unless we mistake his character; and if we do, his conversion will come in due season without your urging him to it. But whether his conversion ever come or not, the Liberal party is not so barren of brains but that it can manage to do without—even Lord Stanley."

It was stated the other day in a newspaper, that claims to be a prominent organ of the Church, that a meeting of Conservatives had been held at which great dissatisfaction was expressed with Mr. Disraeli's speech in the late Irish Church debate; that the party were not disposed to undergo another process of education out of their principles at the right hon. gentleman's hand; and that, if he did not mend his manners and hoist a more decidedly "no surrender" flag, they would depose him from the leadership and install Mr. Gathorne Hardy in his stead. Well, this statement may be true or false, and for our part we do not care which it be; but were such a mutiny as that hinted at to occur, the loss would be on the part of the led, not of the leader. There are few men—if any man, and we do not think Mr. Gathorne Hardy is the man—in the Conservative ranks capable of taking Mr. Disraeli's place, or competent to guide the party with any hope of success in the somewhat forlorn state of its prospects just now. The Conservatives are in a hopeless minority, both in the country and in Parliament, whatever foolish bounce some among them may make as to the contrary being the case; it will require the greatest ability, patience, skill, and tact to give them a chance of recovering even a temporary ascendancy in the councils of the nation; and no one among them, save Benjamin Disraeli alone, can pretend to the possession of the requisite qualities. If the revolt threatened by our contemporary occurs, the Conservative party will be ruined indeed; and deservedly, for not knowing that they had a man of genius at their head, and being incapable of appreciating the services he has rendered, and may yet render, them.

Captain Archdall is not conspicuous as a prophet, or, indeed, in any respect; but the mantle of inspiration seems for a moment to have alighted upon his shoulders. The gallant gentleman intends to move, on the third reading of the Irish Church Bill, that the provisions of the measure be extended to England and Scotland. Good; we daresay a considerable number of persons will be inclined to join us in asking, "And why not?" The idea has been broached by Captain Archdall a little prematurely, perhaps, and certainly with no expectation, and still less desire, that it should be realised; but the gallant Captain's motion points to a consummation that is assuredly "looming in the future" nevertheless; and we thank the member for Fermanagh for taking the initiative in familiarising men's minds with the attainment of such a result of pending discussions.

It would be hard, as well as vain, to ask desperate men to be moderate in their language and discreet in their demeanour; and yet a little more wisdom and a little less unchristian-like vituperation might be expected from men who affect to "hold up the lamp of the Reformation," and to vindicate the right of private judgment, than is being displayed by the Bishops and clergy of the Irish Church. They have been holding diocesan conferences all over the country, and very unmeasured, indeed, has been the abuse they have heaped upon the authors and supporters of the bill for disestablishing and disendowing the Church. That, perhaps, was to be expected; but surely even fervour in beating the

drum ecclesiastic need not have carried clergymen so far off their balance as to make them forget at once their character, their cloth, and the maxims and example of the Master they are presumed to serve. And yet some of them have assuredly done so. Dr. Gregg, Bishop of Cork, who is more noted for the force than the elegance of his language, has publicly (according to three independent reports) consigned Mr. Gladstone and his bill to the tender mercies of a personage who must be nameless in a family newspaper as well as to ears polite, and has but lamely got over the difficulty by explaining that it was "to the wall" he wished the Premier and his measure to go. The Bishop of Cashel declares that there is "no room for compromise with a moral iniquity;" a Mr. Puxley has recorded his hope that "the Queen will not perjure herself," when he must know that her Majesty is in no danger of doing anything of the sort; and none have concurred with the Bishop of Kilmore in saying, "Let us suffer as Christians; let us not act like men who say, 'We will henceforth be disaffected and disloyal,' but as our master Christ did when 'He suffered and threatened not,'" for all have been loud in threatening what they will do if the Church be denuded of her temporalities. One rev. gentleman—Stokes, we think, is his name—declares that "200,000 men of Ulster" will seize upon the cathedrals and chapels of the Catholics, and blow the Protestant edifices "to the winds" with gunpowder rather than they should pass from Protestant hands; and a large proportion of the heretofore ultra-loyal and union-defending Orangemen are crying out for repeal, and hinting at rebellion if the Government measure becomes law. So it appears that the loyalty of Irish Protestants depends on their being in the ascendant and having the power to fleece, insult, and domineer over their fellow-subjects. "Scratch a Russian," said the first Napoleon, "and you will be sure to find a Tartar." "Scratch Irish Protestants," say the Irish Protestants of themselves, "and you will find us rebels." To despoil Catholic priests of their worldly goods, as was done at the Reformation, is just and Christian-like, according to Orangemen; but to mete out the same measure in a milder way to Protestant parsons, is a "moral iniquity." It would be vain to reason with men who talk thus; but we may ask Orange Peelers, in their calm moments—if they ever have calm moments—to consider what fate would probably await them were their demand for repeal and separation from Great Britain conceded. The Rev. Mr. Stokes's "200,000 men of Ulster," who may be presumed to represent the extreme muster of Protestant fighting men in Ireland, would, we suspect, have but a poor chance against the at least 2,000,000 Catholic fighting men of the rest of Ireland if made to rely on their own resources, and left to fight their own battles unaided, unsupported, by the British regiments that are now—and have for generations been—stationed in that country, principally to maintain Protestant ascendancy. It is almost a pity that higher considerations forbid such foolish bluster being allowed to feel the effects of its own folly.

#### THE SHAM FIGHT AT DOVER.

THE Easter Monday volunteer review of this year will be memorable for several things. First, there were the effects of the terribly inclement weather and the wreck of the Ferret, both of which we have already described in detail. Then there were the dispersion of the men, the total disappearance of at least one officer in high command (but not a volunteer), the reassembling of the troops, the hurried march past, and the half-executed sham fight. Finally, there has been a very large measure of severe criticism by "military correspondents" and others on the plan of operations, and on the way it was carried out. All that has been said by these critics may be quite true; but we would remind them, without claiming any superior merit for the volunteers or desiring to gloze over their shortcomings, that the planning of the operations and the chief share in their direction were the work, not of volunteer, but of regular officers. Of the operations themselves, of which we now publish some illustrations, we copy the following account from our contemporary the *Telegraph*:

The mimic fight took place within the triangular space formed by the bold chalk cliffs between Dover and the South Foreland and the road to Deal. It is peculiar to these Down farms that there are no hedgerows or obstructions that prevent the movement of troops; every manoeuvre, therefore, was performed without let or hindrance, and the effect, in a spectacular point of view, left nothing to be desired. The Deal road, after winding up the Castle-hill, gradually diverges more and more from the direction of the coast line, so that at a distance of a mile and a half from the castle it is crossed by a road running from Guston to the edge of the cliff. The area forms nearly an equilateral triangle, the sides of which are about a mile and a half in length, the angles being—to the west, Dover Castle; to the east, a coastguard station at the cliff end of the cross-road; and, to the north, a public-house at the junction of this cross-road and the Deal road, called the Swing Gate Inn. Nearly in the centre of the triangle is a steep valley, running from the Deal road in the direction of the cliffs, with a shallower parallel valley nearer to the castle. In the lowest part of the deeper depression, and as nearly as possible in the centre of the triangle, is a farmhouse and outbuildings, called Broad Lees Farm. About a quarter of a mile from the Swing-gate Inn, down the cross-road leading to the coastguard station, there is a cluster of houses and farms called Bere Farms. Keeping these several points in view, it will be easy to understand the positions taken up by the different brigades after leaving the parade-ground in front of the Castle-hill Fort. The cavalry, a proportion of the field-batteries, and the first two divisions of infantry, proceeded by the Deal-road to take up a position behind the cross-road from Guston, and face towards the castle and Castle-hill Fort. This corps-d'armée represented an invading force that had landed from their fleet between Deal and Dover, and were now advancing to attempt the capture of the castle and the other defences of the town by a *coup de main*. It formed a line consisting of the first, second, fifth, and sixth brigades of infantry, stretching from the Deal road to the cliffs, the right being a quarter of a mile in rear of Bere Farms, and the left resting on the coastguard station. Its right wing was protected by a strong force of artillery and cavalry, and by the fourth brigade thrown forward in advance in the direction of Bere Farms. Its left wing, though resting on the cliff, had a force of artillery drawn up in the rear, and also the seventh brigade of infantry, in line of columns, in reserve. The third brigade was also posted in reserve, covering the junction between the first and second brigades in the first line. This force was supposed, after landing, to have marched in two divisions, along favouring

hollows, by West Cliffe and Wanstone Farm. Their landing, however, being known, and their intention discovered by the spies of the defenders, a strong force of the garrison were supposed to have marched out from Dover to try and check the progress of the enemy in the open field. Its right, strongly supported by artillery, rested mainly on the cliff; and the left, running along the high ground behind Broad Lees Farm, crossed the Deal road, the same distance west of the Swing-Gate Inn that the invaders were to the east of that point. The twelfth, eleventh, and tenth brigades formed the line, the ninth brigade being thrown somewhat forward, *en échelon*; and the eighth brigade covering the left of the position by being thrown forward to the cross-road between the Swing-Gate and the Bere Farms. The left flanks and rear of the defending force were strongly supported by field artillery and guns of position; while the left had the thirteenth brigade in support, covered by a battery of 40-pounder Armstrongs, on the edge of the cliff. As each corps-d'armée moved to its position, accompanying telegraph wagons uncoupled wires, which placed each divisional commander in communication with the Commander-in-Chief, through the medium of a telegraph officer, who received and communicated orders for the attack and defence. Mounted sappers communicated the orders to the brigadiers, and in this way the programme of the day was carried out with as much rapidity and certainty as if it involved only the manoeuvres of a single battalion working by the voice of its commanding officers. It was when the two opposing forces were in these relative positions that the right of the invaders discovered the defenders moving along the Walmer and St. Margaret's roads, with their advance already occupying the inclosures of Bere Farm. The stealthy advance of each was now brought to a close. The bugles on each side sounded the halt, and preparations were made at once to try the fortune of a fight. The solid mass of the fourth brigade, which formed the advance of the invaders, melted into a cloud of skirmishers, who advanced rapidly, firing as they went, against the brigades who were occupying Bere Farms for the defenders. The field batteries of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery dashed forward over the heavy soil, unlimbered, and within a few moments of the word of command, "Action front," were pouring in a heavy fire to support the advance of the skirmishers. Covered by the buildings and inclosures of Bere Farms, the defenders returned a deliberate and telling fire, which checked though it could not stop the advance of the enemy, and soon the struggle for the possession of this key to the position of the left of the defenders became critical. The advancing brigades of the invaders deployed, stretching in a long line from the edge of the cliff to the Deal-road, and began slowly to wheel forward their right, to follow up the advantage that their skirmishers seemed now certain to secure. The defending force, who had been in line of columns of battalions concealed beneath the eastern brow of the hill above Broad Lees Farm, now rapidly deployed, threw out a cloud of skirmishers, and, covered by them, advanced to the crest of the hill, where they came full upon the enemy. In a few seconds heavy artillery was thundering from each flank of the opposing forces; the skirmishers, after a gallant attempt to make an impression on the enemy, were recalled, and the action became general all along the line. Had the weather been in the highest degree favourable and the ground dry, the opposing lines could not have been much better dressed; and, as the chilled combatants warmed to their work, the fire firing became as rapid as it has ever been under the most genial conditions. The fire of the heavy masses of the invaders on the left of their line, strengthened every minute by the deployment of fresh battalions, and supplemented by a crushing fire of artillery, soon began to tell on the outflanked line of the defenders. Their fusillade first became slackener, then weakened to a feeble intermittence, and finally stopped, as preparations were made for a retreat. As the decimated battalions of the defenders retired, the invaders' left swept forward and occupied the ground they had vacated. Almost simultaneously their right wing swept forward in one grand, unbroken wave, which engulfed the Bere Farms, and drove the advanced brigade of the defenders in headlong retreat on their main body. Elated by their success, the invaders again pressed forward in full career, and, though gallantly opposed by the left of the defenders, slowly but surely drove them back across the Walmer road in the direction of the Castle-hill Fort. Though beaten by superior force, the defenders retired in unbroken order down the slope towards the valley, in which at the bottom lay the Broad Lees Farm. Now and again they turned fiercely at bay, and checked the victorious progress of the invaders, until they received substantial aid from a quarter which had not before been available. As the enemy came sweeping over the crest of the hill and began to descend into the Broad Lees valley, they came within sight of the castle and the Castle-hill Fort, and within range of their powerful guns. In a moment, from every bastion of the eastern faces of both these works, dense masses of thick white smoke were belched forth, the thundering reports shook hill and valley, and a storm of shot poured over the heads of the defenders into the ranks of the advancing enemy, staggering them, and for a while stopping their triumphal advance. Being speedily reinforced, however, they again advanced and closed with the defenders at the bottom of the valley. Their left, far outflanking the right of the defenders, pushed on and attempted to carry the outworks of the castle on the edge of the cliff, while their centre fiercely attacked the battalions of the defenders who were holding Broad Lees Farm, which had now become the Hougoumont of the battle. After a gallant defence the thinned ranks of the defenders were driven out of the position at Broad Lees Farm, and forced again to retire, making their foe, however, pay dearly by well-directed volleys as he seized the coveted prize. This victory of his centre was to some extent neutralised by his right being held in check by the vigorous resistance of the defenders' left, supplemented by a searching fire from the Castle-hill Fort, and by a worse disaster to his left. Rushing confidently against the outworks of the castle, the left wing of the enemy was met by such a withering cross-fire of artillery that the battalions first hesitated, then stopped, and finally fled in disorder to the shelter of the lowest point of the valley. They now, however, received a powerful reinforcement in the shape of a diversion by their fleet. In spite of the half-gale still blowing, and the heavy sea that was rolling into the bay, the Royal Sovereign and the Scorpion brought their heavy 12-ton guns to bear upon the castle, and soon the deafening roar of that tremendous ordnance reverberated over the yeasty surface of the waves, adding yet a deeper bass to the dread harmony of war. Encouraged by this assistance, the enemy brought up reserves, strengthened his shattered left, filled up the gaps here and there along the whole length of his line, and then pressed forward again in pursuit of the defenders, who were now cresting the western brow above the Broad Lees valley. The fight, which had slackened somewhat after the repulse of the enemy's left, now blazed up again with intense vigour, and for a space the valley was filled with the smoke of the stunning volleys which were exchanged by the opposing lines. For a longer period than had occurred in any of the previous stands of the defenders the enemy were held in check; but at last, being again strengthened by reserves brought up in hot haste, they toiled up the steep and slippery hillside, and gradually but surely pressed back the line of the defenders. By this time a formidable force of their artillery had been brought into battery on the eastern crest of the high ground above Broad Lees valley, and from this advantageous position they were now playing over the heads of the invaders, and carrying destruction into the ranks of the defenders. The fire of the castle, which had done much to retard the victorious advance of the enemy, now became ominously slackener, for the heavy artillery of the fleet had succeeded in overpowering and silencing many of the guns on the south-east bastions; and the invaders were not slow to take advantage of this diversion in their favour. The magnificently-sustained fire of the Castle-hill Fort had long put a limit to the progress of the enemy's



right, which, galled by the fire of the left of the defenders and crushed by the cannonade from the fort, had remained immovable in a depression of the ground which afforded them partial shelter. The left, however, taking heart of grace from the splendid service of their fleet, rushed up the slope, and, covered by a murderous fire from their own artillery, drove the defenders fairly over the saltports, and took possession of some of the outworks of the castle. The gallant resistance of the defenders, and the prompt style in which the saltports were closed and barricaded, defeated the hope of the enemy that he would be able to enter with his retreating foes. Manning the barbettes above, and bringing every piece of artillery that could be sufficiently depressed to bear upon the enemy, he was soon driven by a combined fire of great guns and musketry out of the works he had occupied, and forced, in disorder, to take refuge in the Broad Lees valley. The fight raged some time longer, but the relative positions of the invaders and defenders were not altered. The former, after driving the defenders before them for a mile and a half, now had their centre resting in advance of Broad Lees Farm, their right crossing the Deal road, near the Lone Tree, and their left broken and disordered in the hollow under the south-east bastions of the castle. The defending force had their right sheltered in the outworks of the castle, and their centre and left so strongly covered by the Castle-hill Fort that at last no further impression could be made upon it. In this state of things the long-continued fray came to an end. A truce was declared; and the rival forces, who had been struggling for the palm of victory, now came together again in peace and goodwill, and, forming columns, marched to the strains of martial music back into the town.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

A warm debate has taken place on the Budget in the Legislative Chamber, the principal speakers on the Opposition side being MM. Thiers and Jules Favre. M. Thiers, on rising, declared that he did not intend to make a financial speech, but a political one. He examined the situation of France during the last six years, and stated that undeniable progress had been made, mentioning as examples that the Ministers now appeared before the Chambers to defend their acts, and that liberty of the Press had been proclaimed, but much still remained undone. After having pointed out the Liberal reforms which, in his opinion, were necessary to the country, he added:—"If these liberties are honestly granted, the union between the Government and the nation will be sincere, for men of good sense do not cling obstinately to a mere question of dynasty, which would be sacrificing the interests of the country to the interests of individuals." M. Rouher replied to the speech delivered by M. Thiers. Referring to advice given by the latter in favour of the maintenance of peace, the Minister of State said:—"Peace is necessary to the development of civilisation, liberty, and the greatness of the country. The Imperial Government makes ardent endeavours to secure the continuance of peace throughout the Continent. If there be any danger of its being disturbed, it does not proceed from the Government, but rather from the delivery of speeches which sap the domestic institutions of the country, and thus detract from the respect which should be entertained for them abroad." M. Jules Favre maintained that neither personal liberty, freedom of the press, nor freedom at elections existed in France; and M. Barache, in the course of his reply, gave explanations of the retirement of M. Segnier from his post of Judge at Toulouse, under the strange circumstances made public a few weeks since.

The rumours of "a growing reserve" between the Governments of France and Prussia are semi-officially contradicted. A similar denial is also given to the assertion that the French Minister at Rome had advised the Pope to submit to the Ecumenical Council the question of the relations which should be adopted by the Papal Court towards the Government of Italy.

The chief editor of the *Revue Contemporaine* was sentenced, on Wednesday, to a fine of 600*fr.*, for having discussed the Constitution in an article published in the *Revue*.

### SPAIN.

The discussion of the proposed new Constitution has commenced in the Cortes, and several of its clauses have been objected to as reactionary.

The refusal of Don Fernando to accept the throne of Spain has been officially announced in the Spanish Cortes. The *France* says that, in consequence of this refusal, Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete are likely to resign office, and that a Directory is said to be in course of preparation at Madrid.

General Prim presented a bill in the Cortes, last Saturday, for fixing the army contingent for the current year at 80,000 men.

### PORTUGAL.

A certain amount of agitation is said to prevail in Portugal on account of the recent Royal decree modifying the electoral law by rearranging the constituencies and reducing the number of members in the Chamber. The decree is considered to be unconstitutional, and a deputation has waited upon the King with a petition requesting its withdrawal, and the dismissal of the Ministers at whose instance it has been issued. A good many public meetings on the subject have already been held.

### ITALY.

The report of the Committee upon the Budget has been issued. The estimated deficit for 1869 is 74,710,874 lire.

From a recent report of the Italian Minister of Marine, it appears that during the year 1868 three ironclads were completed in the Italian dockyards. These vessels were the *Venezia*, a frigate; the *Caracciolo*, a corvette; and the *Alfredo Capellini*, a gun-boat. Their aggregate tonnage was 8000; their steam-power 1270. Four other ironclads were in course of construction at the end of the year 1868, and the works were being pushed forward with great activity. It is remarked with satisfaction that Italy is now building her war vessels in her own dockyards, and fitting them for sea without foreign assistance, except in the case of the guns, which are of the Armstrong pattern, and which have accordingly to be obtained from England.

### EGYPT.

The Viceroy of Egypt has just narrowly escaped from the hands of an assassin. His Highness was expected to witness the performances at the theatre at Cairo, and underneath the Viceroyal box an explosive machine, with a powder train leading to the door, was laid, which was to have been fired when the Viceroy had taken his seat. Having, however, received some intimation of the plot, his Highness stayed away. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion, but as yet the perpetrators are unknown. The Paris journal *La Patrie* is of opinion that the reported conspiracy to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt is not entitled to much attention, as similar plots are being so often discovered. "Their frequency, and also their harmlessness," it adds, "so completely reassure us, that we are unable to congratulate his Egyptian Highness upon escaping from perils which we cannot but consider somewhat imaginary."

### THE UNITED STATES.

The Republicans have carried the elections in Connecticut by a majority of 500. Marshall Jewell has been elected Governor of the State. One member of Congress has been gained by the Republicans.

A very large public meeting was held in New York, on the 25th ult., in favour of Cuban independence, about 2000 persons being present, among whom were many ladies. The resolutions which were passed expressed strong sympathy with the insurrectionary movement, and affirmed that it was the duty of the United States Government to recognise the belligerent rights of the Cubans at the earliest practicable moment, and thus show to the world that America is always on the side of those who contend against

despotism and oppression. Among the speakers was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who terminated a stirring appeal by declaring his conviction that the day would come when Cuba would have a flag of her own. Another of the speakers was M. Paul du Chaillu, who gave a terrible description of the Spanish penal settlement of Fernando Po, where some of the best men of Spain had been sent, he said, to languish and die. It was stated by the chairman, in the course of the evening, that 147 cities and towns were in the hands of the insurgents.

### INDIA.

By telegram from Bombay we learn that the Ameer of Afghanistan was to leave Umballah last Saturday, and Lord Mayo on Monday. The Viceroy's Council has decided (the despatch adds) not to make a personal treaty with Shere Ali, nor to send a British Resident to Cabul. The spirit of the Government's policy is unchanged.

### THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION FOR SPAIN.

THE proposed Constitution is a wonderfully different one to any Spain has ever yet had. It consists of eleven chapters and 112 articles.

The first chapter defines who are Spaniards, and their rights. Freedom of arrest except by process of law, inviolability of domicile, of correspondence, and even of telegrams, are amply secured. No one is to be compelled to pay taxes which have not been voted by the Cortes, or by the municipal corporations properly authorised by law to levy them. Every Spaniard in possession of his civil rights is at liberty to vote in the elections; to emit his ideas freely by word of mouth, by writing, printing, or any means he chooses, and to petition the Cortes or the King. The right of peaceful public meeting is guaranteed; but open-air political demonstrations are not to be held at night. The right of association for all objects not contrary to public morals or to the safety of the State is also stipulated. Educational establishments can be freely opened without previous license, subject only to inspection by the proper authorities for reasons of health or morality. Any foreigner can settle freely in Spanish territory, exercising any industry or calling he sees fit, or devote himself to any profession for which the laws do not require certificates of fitness to be issued by the Spanish authorities. No Spaniard can be impeded going freely out of the territory or translating himself and his property to foreign countries. All Spaniards are obliged to defend the country with arms when called upon by law, and to contribute to the expenses of the State in proportion to their means, according to the vote of the Cortes. Public functionaries are personally responsible for manifest, clear, and determinate infractions of any Constitutional prescription. All persons arrested must be carried before a magistrate within twenty-four hours, and their trial must begin, at the latest, within seventy-two hours. Severe punishment for false or frivolous arrests, and personal indemnification to the sufferer, are decreed. None of the guarantees of individual rights can be suspended in any part of the monarchy, except temporarily, and then it must be by means of a law only issued when the security of the State requires it in extraordinary circumstances. In no case, however, can the suspension apply to religious privileges.

The religious clauses, about which there has been such divergence of opinion in the Committee, are, perhaps, those which will interest your readers the most, and so I translate them literally. They are:—

Art. 20. The nation undertakes to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion.

Art. 21. The public and private exercise of any other worship remains guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain, without more limitations than the universal rules of morality and of right.

If any Spaniards profess any religion other than Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraphs are applicable to them.

This mode of solving the religious question appears all that could be expected, considering the great hold that Catholicism still has over the people. It is simply toleration, to be sure, but it is a great step in advance for Spain, and it is not the last she will make.

Chapter 2 treats of the public powers. Art. 32. All the powers emanate from the nation. Art. 33. The form of government of the Spanish nation is the monarchy. Art. 34. The power to make the laws resides in the Cortes. The King will sanction and promulgate the laws. Art. 35. The executive power resides in the King, who must exercise it by means of his Ministers. Art. 36. The tribunals will exercise the judicial power. Chapter 3 treats of the legislative power. The Cortes are to be composed of two bodies—the Senate and the Congress—both equal in faculties. The latter are to be renewed by fourth parts every three years—the former to be totally renewed every three years. The Cortes are to meet at the latest by Feb. 1 in each year, and the session is to last at least four months. It belongs to the King to convoke, suspend, close, or dissolve them. He can, however, only suspend them once in the session, and in event of dissolution he must convoke new Cortes within three months. In no case must the Cortes fail to meet in February. Each of the two bodies forms its own internal rules, and elects its president, vice-presidents, and secretaries. The two bodies can never deliberate jointly, or when the King is present. Their sessions are to be public, except on economic matters or cases necessitating urgent secrecy. Projects of law must be voted in both by plurality of votes; but at least half, plus one, of the members must be present. Petitions cannot be presented to the Cortes in person, neither can open-air meetings be held in the neighbourhood of the Legislative buildings. Inviolability of the persons of senators and deputies is guaranteed. The mode of election of the Senate and Congress is fully set out, together with the qualifications necessary for these offices. Universal suffrage, of course, forms an integral part of this. Chap. 4 treats of the executive power. Arts. 67, 68, 69. The person of the King is inviolable, and he is not subject to responsibility. The Ministers are responsible. The King appoints and dismisses them freely. The power to execute the laws resides in the King, and his authority extends to the conservation of internal public order or external security. Art. 70. The King will dispose of the forces of sea and land, declare war, make and ratify peace, afterwards presenting to the Cortes documentary accounts of the same. To the King it also belongs to attend to the coining of money, which is to bear his image and name; confer civil and military offices, in accordance with the laws; grant honours and distinctions, direct relations with foreign Powers, and indulge offences, according to law. He needs to be authorised by a special law to alienate, cede, or exchange any portion of the Spanish territory, or to incorporate any other territory to that of Spain—to admit foreign troops into the kingdom, to ratify treaties, to concede amnesties, to contract matrimony, or permit it to be contracted by the heir to the throne, and to abdicate the crown. The dotation of the King is to be fixed at the beginning of each reign. Chapter 5 treats of the succession to the crown and of the regency. Art. 77. The Royal authority will be hereditary, following the regular order of primogeniture, the direct line being always preferred; the male preferred to the female, and in the same sex the elder to the younger. Art. 78. If the dynasty which may be called to the possession of the crown should become extinct, the Cortes will make a new choice. Art. 79. When the King dies the new King will swear to guard the Constitution and the laws in the same mode and terms as the Cortes may decree for the first occupant of the throne under this Constitution. The Prince of Asturias will take the same oaths whenever he attains the age of eighteen. Art. 80. The Cortes will exclude from the succession all persons who may be incapacitated from governing, also those who may do anything to merit the loss of their right to the crown. Art. 81. When a female reigns, her husband will take no part in the government of the kingdom. Art. 82. The King is of age at eighteen. Art. 83. When the King is unable to exercise his authority, and the inability is recognised by the Cortes, or when the crown is vacant, and the immediate successor is under age, the Cortes will name a regency composed of one, three, or

five persons, to govern the kingdom. Arts. 84, 85. Until the appointment of the regency by the Cortes the kingdom will be governed provisionally by the father, or, in his defect, by the mother. In the defect of both, by the Council of Ministers. During the regency no alteration can be made in the Constitution. Art. 86. The tutor to the King minor will be the one named in the will of the defunct King. If no one has been so named, the charge devolves on the father, and, in his defect, on the mother, while they remain unmarried. In defect of all these conditions, the Cortes must appoint a tutor, who must be a born Spaniard. The offices of regent and tutor cannot be united in the same person except in the King's father or mother. Chapter 6 treats of the Ministers. Everything the King commands in the exercise of his authority is to be signed by the Minister to whom it corresponds, and without such signature no public functionary is to respect it. The Ministers are responsible to the Cortes for faults they may commit in the exercise of their functions. To the Congress it belongs to accuse them, and to the Senate to judge them. Chapter 7 treats of the judicial powers. It establishes the tribunals of justice and trial by jury. The judges and magistrates are to be personally responsible for any infractions of the law they commit, and any Spaniard can enter public action against them. Chapter 8 treats of the provincial and municipal organisations. Chapter 9 treats of the taxes and the public forces. The Government are to present to the Cortes every year within ten days of their opening the estimates of expenses and revenue. No payments are to be made except duly authorised by law, and the same is required before the Government can dispose of any of the public property, or raise money on the credit of the nation. The public debt is under the special safeguard of the nation. The Cortes are to determine every year, under proposal by the King, the number of the land and sea forces. No armed forces of any kind can permanently exist in Spain unless authorised by a law. Chapter 10 treats of the colonies, applying all the provisions of the Constitution to them, "with whatever modifications may be found necessary," as soon as the deputies from the Ultramar come to take their seats in the Cortes. Chapter 11 treats of the mode of procedure to be adopted in order to reform the Constitution at any future time.

This is the whole of the Constitution. There is a rider to it, stating that the law which the present Cortes may pass for the election of the King is to form part of it.

### THE NAWAB OF BENGAL.

A CERTAIN personage entitled the Nawab of Bengal has lately been the lion of Paris, and has now arrived in London. He has been presented to M. Lavalette by Lord Lyons, British Ambassador; and he and his two sons, and their attendant, Captain Layard, have been going everywhere and seeing everybody. A Paris correspondent speaks thus of the party:—"Sovereigns and Princes, as well as Republicans, men of all colours and all religions, from all parts of the world, are constantly visiting us. Just now we have among us the rich Nabob of Bengal, Synd Munsoor Ali, with a vast number of other queer-looking names, at least when written in Roman characters. This Prince is not a very imposing person, but his costume and those of his two sons are picturesque and attractive—the long silken robe with gold-embroidered sash, the religious green turban, chains, and rings. But Christian civilisation, I am sorry to say, has already invaded the Indian legs and feet. The gentlemen who might stand for illustrations of Lalla Rookh, so far as concerns head and body costume, have adopted the odious trousers of Christendom and highly-varnished boots. How indicative of demoralisation! The Turks amongst us have almost entirely embraced the ugliness of modern dress; the crimson cap is often thrown aside for a black hat, and they may be seen riding in carriages with ladies. No wonder the Ottoman empire is going to the dogs (with which animals Providence has in anticipation provided the streets of Eastern cities). But the most wicked transformation—or, rather, desire to hide a native nationality by adopting European fashionable dress—is the case of one of the Chinese now amongst us. Imagine his Excellency M. Yan-Fo throwing aside the silken robes and wide 'tile' of his native costume and dressing himself in a black coat and trousers, and (here is the wicked deceit) twisting his long and respectable hair tail up into a knot and wearing it in a high-crowned Parisian hat made expressly! . . . But was it not the Indian Prince who suggested this gossip? Well, the Nabob and his sons and suite, including Captain Layard, are, directed by guides, doing Paris; visiting the museums and picture galleries, going to the theatres, and, I am told, getting an immense amount of happiness out of our pleasant city. This week the Nabob and his sons dined at the British Embassy, the guest of his Excellency Lord Lyons, who is famous for his banquets. They wore their gala turbans and feathers, and diamonds of great value. But they did not eat anything, although they sat down to table; it would have been wicked and wrong to do so; they travel about with their religion and observe its laws. You will have these Princes over in England, and I rather suspect that the Nabob is "on business;" something about the pension; wants to have a chat with the Queen, &c. Poor people! how gloomy London will look after Paris. They were all delighted the other day at witnessing a fall of snow. No end of novelties!"

This personage is the representative of those Nawabs, or Nabobs, of Bengal who, as satraps of the Great Mogul, lorded it with a high hand over Bengal at the time the company of English merchants first obtained a commercial footing at Calcutta. They were, however, deposed from their high estate after the battles of Plassy and Buxar, and the present Nawab is but a prince in name—a shadow of a shade.

### THE VICEROY OF EGYPT'S NEW SUMMER PALACE.

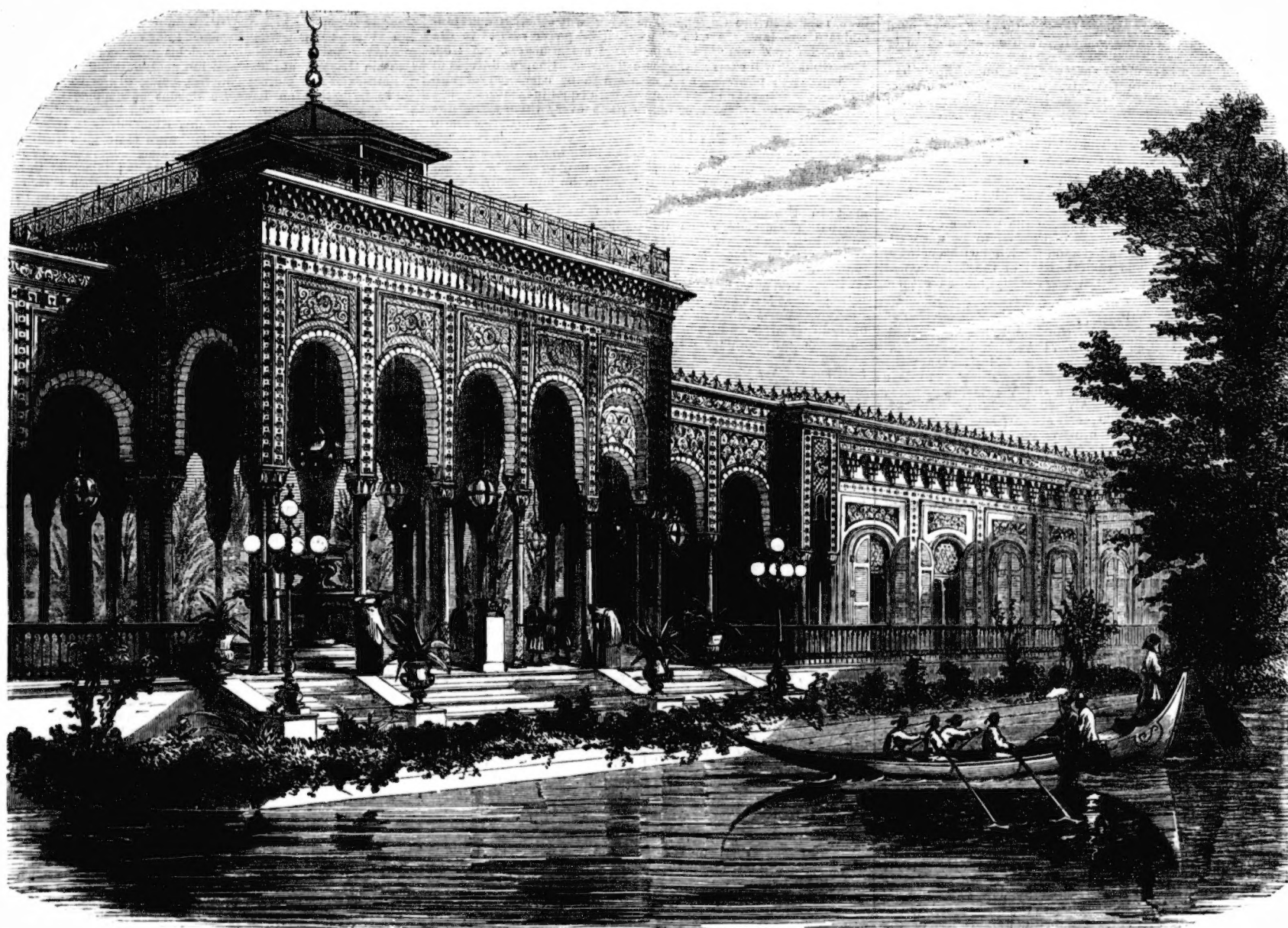
AS well as the new palace at Lake Timsah, near the pleasant town of Ismailia, the Viceroy has completed his new summer residence at Gezireh, an island opposite Boulac, the lower port of Cairo, whence omnibuses ran long ago across the desert to Suez. This palace, of which we publish an illustration, is a very magnificent building, connected with the mainland by two bridges of boats, one leading to and the other from the palace. The interior decorations, the lovely gardens, and the hundreds of lamps which reflect their light into the waters of the Nile, make the new summer residence of the Viceroy one of the most picturesque and remarkable buildings in Egypt. A new exchange and bourse at Cairo and a completely organised hotel at the Pyramids for the convenience of European travellers, are the latest improvements spoken of amongst the modern Egyptians.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.—The Civil Service Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1870, were distributed on Monday. The amount voted for the year 1868-9 for the civil services was £9,171,534. The estimate for the year 1869-70 is £9,558,408—an increase of £386,874. The sum required on account is £3,197,400. There is a decrease of £23,214 in the estimate for the current year as compared with the amount voted last year for the Royal palaces, parks, public buildings, harbours, and monuments. In the estimates for class 2, providing for the various offices, departments, commissions, &c., there is an increase of £38,374, as compared with the sum voted last year. This increase is accounted for by the estimate for the House of Lords offices being £46,438 this year as against £600 last year. The estimate for secret service, which comes under the same class, shows a reduction of £5000 as compared with the sum voted last year. In class 3, which includes the amounts required for law charges and courts, criminal prosecutions, police courts, prisons, lunatic asylums, &c., there is an increase of £102,836, chiefly caused by the increased costs for metropolitan, county, and borough police, prisons, criminal proceedings in Scotland, and the Irish constabulary and prisons. The estimate for public education is £59,387 more than was voted for the same purpose last year. The estimates for the Science and Art Department and for the British Museum, for the learned societies, and for public education in Ireland, are also higher than last year. There is also an increase of £168,253 for the diplomatic services, but there is a reduction in the consular services, in the grants in aid to colonies, and in the sums allowed for coöperative emigration, sundry miscellaneous charitable allowances, and miscellaneous expenses.



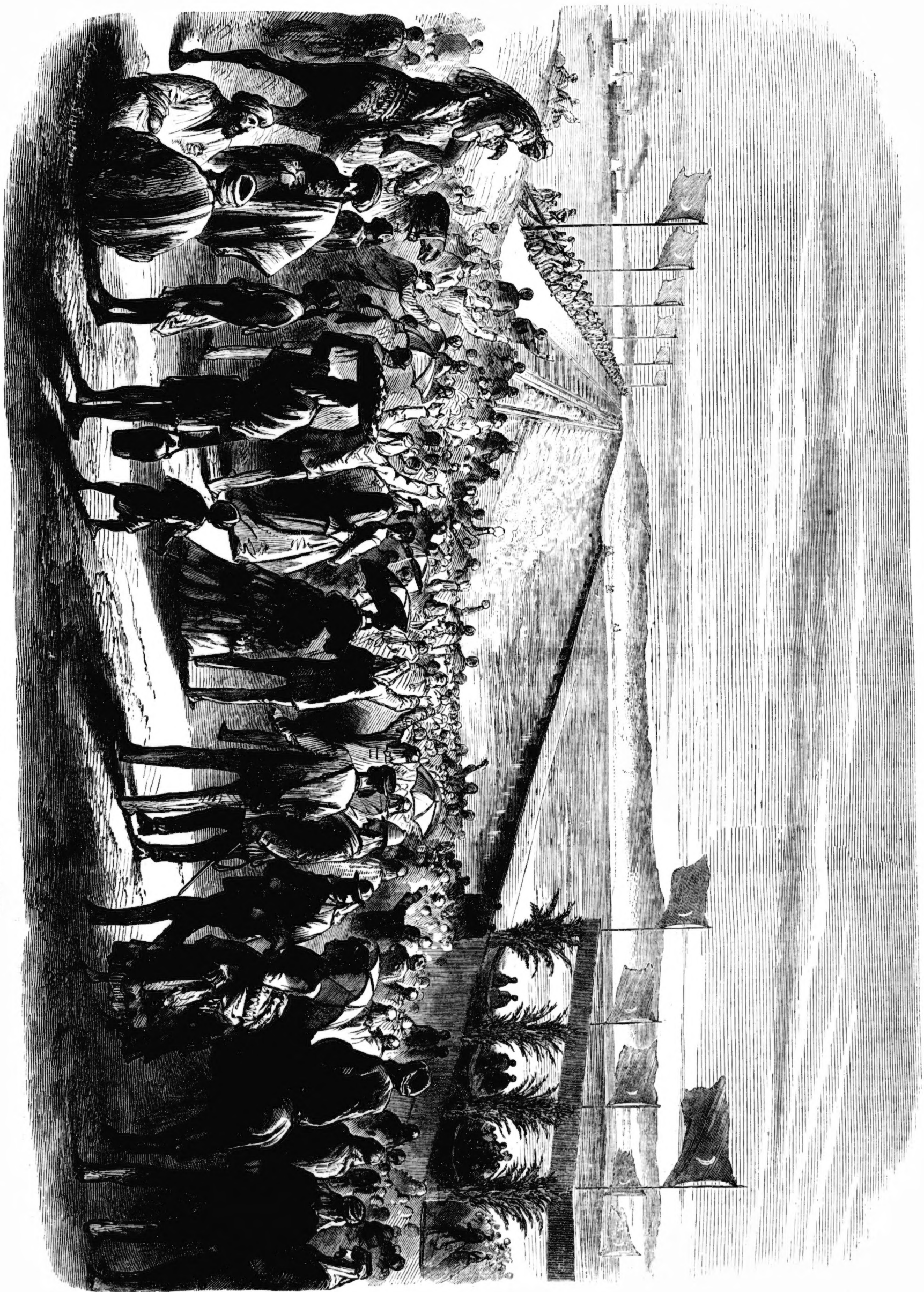


THE NAWAB OF BENGAL AND SUITE.



NEW SUMMER PALACE OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT ON THE NILE.





THE SUEZ CANAL: LETTING THE WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN INTO THE BITTER LAKES.



## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 350.

WISLEY-COMMON.

On Saturday morning last we had in the House—when nine tenths of our readers were lying snug in their beds, with foolish dreams dancing in their heads—a tough little skirmish about a certain Wisley-common. For several hours the House, or rather the Committee, had been discussing the new arrangements in the Admiralty—iron-clad broadsides, iron-clad turrets, and their respective merits, and other Admiralty matters. The discussion ended with a division; then the House went out of Committee, and Mr. Speaker took the chair. When the division took place there were 170 members in the House; but as soon as the division was over about one hundred scudded away to bed, leaving about seventy behind. As we saw nothing in the orders of the day to keep them, we wondered why these seventy stopped. At last we learned that it was not an order of the day, but an insignificant notice of motion—to wit, "Mr. Huggessen to move that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the proposed inclosure of Wisley-common." Mr. Huggessen is Under-Secretary of the Home Department, and in pursuance of his duty he had brought in a general inclosure bill—bill to empower the Inclosure Commissioners to inclose certain commons, &c., named in the schedule, including Wisley-common. At the earnest entreaty of certain members, Mr. Huggessen struck Wisley-common out of the schedule, and these members thought that they had gained their object and saved the common. But Mr. Huggessen, it seems, did not mean this. He only intended to strike it out provisionally, that a Committee of the House might investigate the matter and decide whether Wisley-common should be reinstated in the schedule or not. The opponents of the inclosure, who are strong and lively, being determined to save the common if possible, resolved to resist the proposal; and hence this tough little skirmish on that Saturday morning. "And pray where is Wisley-common?" our readers may say; "and why should it not be inclosed?" Listen, then, readers, and we will tell you all about it. This question looks small, but in reality it is very important. London is, happily, at present girdled with commons and other open spaces, to which the tired Londoners can, on foot or by rail, tramp or scamper when they can snatch a day's leisure, and wander, and breathe pure air, and revel in country sights and sounds, as pleasantly as if they were a hundred miles away; but of late greedy, voracious lords of manors have set their avaricious eyes upon these open spaces. For agricultural purposes they are valueless, and for long ages they were good for little or nothing; but railroads now everywhere cross or skirt these commons, and they have become valuable as building sites, and hence the desire to inclose them. Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, lord of the manor of Hampstead, wants to inclose the heath. Lord Spencer has been, not without difficulty, stopped, for the present, from inclosing Wandsworth-common. And now Lord Lovelace and Mr. Charles Buxton, lords of the manor of Wisley, hope to turn a penny, honest or otherwise, by inclosing the common. "But where is Wisley-common?" Take a map of Surrey, find out Guildford, lay a flat ruler in the direction of north-east, and seven miles from Guildford, near the South-Western Railway, you will discover Wisley, a quaint little village on the river Wey. "But it is nineteen miles from London." True; and before the introduction of railways Londoners would have cared little about Wisley-common. But then the lord of the manor never thought of inclosing it. Railways have made it valuable to the lord of the manor, if he could but grab it; but they have also made it valuable to the public. It is now easier to get to Wisley than it was to get to Hampstead thirty years ago.

## A SHARP SKIRMISH.

This, then, is the question of Wisley-common, on which the House battled for an hour or more on that Saturday morning. Shall Wisley-common be inclosed and covered with stuccoed dwellings, or shall it continue to be a wild heath, where the ever-flowering gorse may delight our eyes, the warbling lark enchant our ears, and pure air fill our lungs and promote our health? A sturdy band of men on that Saturday morning, when our readers were in bed, indignantly declared that it shall not be inclosed. This band was composed mainly of metropolitan members. Mr. Thomas Chambers, of Marylebone, opened the war—all honour to him therefore!—and in his usual solemn strains denounced the measure. The learned Common Serjeant, whether he is resisting the spread of Popery, or defending our open spaces from the insidious encroachment of avaricious lords of manors, is always solemn and earnest. Mr. Alderman Lawrence, as a City member should, manfully backed up the member for Marylebone. Sturdy John Locke, of Southwark, always on the watch at these late hours, when insidious little bills would be smuggled through, were it not for such assiduous watchdogs, sounded sharply and loudly his warning bark. Alderman Lusk, of Finsbury, usually calm, got warm and indignant. Mr. Samuel Morley, member for Bath, but a City man, ever ready for any good work, and ever watchful to defend popular rights, lifted up his testimony against all unnecessary inclosure of commons; and Professor Fawcett, though not a metropolitan member, nor a City man, chanted to the same tune. These were the assailants of the bill. Its defenders, or the defenders of the policy of sending it to a Committee, which is much the same, were all of them members of the Government, members of a Liberal Government! In this first skirmish the defenders of our rights were defeated. The question, by a majority of 43 to 22, was relegated to a Select Committee. But the war is not closed. There will be a fight in Committee; and, if the Committee should decide for the measure, there will again be a stern opposition to the project in the House.

And it ought to be opposed; for do not think, dear readers, that because this subject looks small upon paper, or because it was debated by only sixty-five members in the small hours of the morning, it is really small. It is a very important question. The question is whether all the open spaces near our towns shall be absorbed by avaricious lords of the manor, and you, and I, and all other "landless loons" shall be condemned, whenever we wish to breathe country air, to tramp on mere dusty roads.

## STARS.

New memberdom begins to be, as we surmised it would, studded with speakers. No bright and particular star has hitherto risen, nor are there at present any signs above the horizon raying forth the approach of one. But of inferior stars we have already plenty. Some of them we may call second-rate; others, third; whilst not a few can hardly be called stars at all—mere twinkling, uncertain, fuliginous, dubious lights: more like will-o'-the-wisps—dusky exhalations from the marshes of Ignorance—lights not from heaven, which lead astray—more or less fluent, and sometimes stumbling talkers of nothings. Of these we have already more than sufficient. At present these have not troubled us much. For the most part they have modestly exhibited at dinner-time, when few members were present. Some few, more audacious, have brandished their small lights before a full House, and, as they were new members, they were not interrupted; but they must not repeat such experiments too often, for the patience of the House is not of that sort which "never faileth." It endureth a new member long—especially if he be a Lord or other man of high degree; at length, though, it gets intolerant of impertinence, and, after its own manner, puts it down. Amongst the really good speakers we must rank Mr. George Jessell, Q.C., whom Dover, at the last election, very properly preferred to Mr. Charles Kaye Freshfield, the well-known City Solicitor. Mr. Jessell has a great reputation at the Chancery Bar; and there is at present more than a probability that he will achieve fame as a Parliamentary debater—that is to say, on all legal questions. We do not expect that he will gain laurels in a political fight. Lawyers scarcely ever do. Sir Richard Bethell was on all legal debates incomparable. We never had a greater treat than a set-to between Sir Richard and some foeman worthy of his steel. But in political struggles he was a dead failure. Mr. Cairns was cracked

up as an ugly customer in the political ring. But, in truth, he was often very wearisome even to his own party. At times he would make a palpable hit and bring down a storm of cheers. But his oratory—if oratory it could be called—was of the forensic kind—very effective, it may be, at the Bar, but not in the Senate. Of the lawyer class, Sir Roundell Palmer is almost the only political combatant that we have had in our time. But even he at times drops into the forensic style, and fails to hold the House. Once a member leaving the House when Sir Roundell was speaking was asked the reason why; "Oh!" was the reply, "Palmer has put his wig on." And this reply was to the point. Lawyers in the House cannot forget the wig. Nor is the wig objectionable when a purely legal measure is before the House. But when we have a simply political matter, which is as intelligible to civilians as it is to lawyers, the wig is intolerable. But to return to Mr. Jessell. His speech on the law of bankruptcy, on Monday night, was admirable, and it was with no languid interest that we listened to it. The lawyer was in his own domain; and it was pleasant to be taken by the hand and led through its intricacies, shown its curiosities, and have explained to us its beauties, its faults, and needed improvements. But, out of his domain, we doubt much whether he will shine. Well, as legal questions are constantly turning up, and lawyers are a necessity, let us be thankful that we have got another able lawyer in the House. In looking over the above, we see that we have forgotten the accomplished Solicitor-General, Sir John Coleridge. This is strange, for, upon reflection, we are inclined to decide that he, of the lawyer class, is the best political debater we have known.

## CHARACTER OF THE NEW HOUSE.

We have often been asked of late whether the present House is in any respect better than the last. "You have enlarged the suffrage; have you improved the character of the House?" It is a fair question. Idle people, who lounge in the lobby and see the members rushing in and out of the House, declare that there is no change, and able editors have asserted that the fears of the Conservatives that the character of the House would be lowered are not justified; for the House is very much like all the Houses which have preceded it. We will also give our opinion. The House, then, we think, is much changed; and the change is for the better, and not for the worse. The first change which we have noticed is this: more old men, or say middle-aged men, were returned at the last election than were ever returned by any preceding general election—men of experience and weight; second, as a consequence, fewer young idlers of the aristocratic class have been returned—indeed, for many years past the process of weeding this class out has been going on; third, more men of business are in the House. By men of business we do not mean necessarily men in business, but men of active, energetic habits—business habits, if we may coin an adjective, as contradistinguished from men of pleasure. Lastly, we have a great many men of special knowledge. This we deem to be a great advantage; because whatever subject may turn up, and it is astonishing to see the variety of subjects which now do turn up in the House, there is sure to be somebody present who knows all about it. There was a time when the ignorance of the House, on almost all commercial and social subjects, was profound; but we have changed all that. You cannot start any subject now but some honourable member jumps up and proves that he, at least, knows all about that. This is a great advantage. Young gentlemen with good receptive capacities, by patiently sitting under the official pump, may gain a good deal of knowledge, and we have at times wondered how they got it; but no efforts of the pump, whatever may be the receptive capacity of the vessel, can give a man that accurate knowledge which he has who has studied the subject for many years. And sometimes these coached officials make strange blunders. "I believe," said one of them some time ago, "there is no trade in cattle between certain northern ports," the names of which are forgotten by us. Whereupon up jumped a member for a northern port, and exclaimed—"The noble Lord is talking of matters which he knows nothing about. I and my friend here carry on a large trade in cattle between these ports."

## A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

Loungers in the lobby must have seen some half a dozen men sitting near the post office. These men are the messengers of the Government whip department. They are, to speak metaphorically, the thongs of Mr. Glyn's whip. When absent members are wanted for a division, these men hurry away in hansoms to fetch up the absentees. They also every morning carry out the notices printed at the office in King-street—notice informing the members what business is on the paper for the day, and indicating, by one or two or three strokes under the said business, the comparative importance of it. Respectable, trustworthy men are these, and sober, or they would not be in such responsible situations. Well, as the oldest of these servants was walking home in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, having just left his last notice at the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton's, at No. 12, a sergeant of police tapped him on the shoulder, and asked him what he was about. The man very properly refused to tell, whereupon the sergeant—albeit the man said that he was in the employ of the Treasury, and begged that he might be taken to a member's house where he was known—collared his prisoner and took him to a station, and kept him there an hour. Meanwhile, a policeman was sent to make inquiries, and the answer to these being satisfactory, the prisoner was coolly told he might go. The only excuse that the sergeant made was, he thought the man walked stealthily. On this we make no comment, as before this paper can be in the hands of our readers the subject will be brought before the House. We know this man, and have known him above a dozen years, and can say of him that a steadier man or more valuable servant does not live.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. GREGORY gave notice of his intention to move that the British Museum and similar institutions should be opened after morning service on Sundays; Sir G. JENKINSON gave notice that he would move as an amendment to Mr. Aytoun's instruction to the Committee on the Irish Church Bill the following proviso:—"Provided always that such compensation, if granted, shall not be taken or paid either wholly or in part from or out of any funds or property now in possession of or enjoyed by, or hereafter to be taken from, the Irish Protestant Church."

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. LAYARD said, in answer to Sir H. Verney, that he was making inquiries as to the desirability of having the ancient monuments of the country placed under the protection of some central authority. Mr. BRIGHT, in answer to Mr. Palmer, gave some explanations of the system of communication between guards and passengers on railways, sanctioned by the Board of Trade. Mr. DISRAELI, in answer to Mr. Buxton, gave an account of the circumstances under which he had appointed Mr. Freemantle to the Deputy Mastership of the Mint; and Mr. GLADSTONE characterised his explanation as entirely satisfactory.

## THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House soon after went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. Mr. CORRY criticised the changes which had been effected in the Admiralty. He thought that the cessation of the Admiralty Boards was unwise, and that the First Lord had more business thrown upon him than he could satisfactorily perform. He objected to the doing away of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, and to the blending of the offices of Chief Constructor and Chief Engineer. Mr. ALDERMAN LUSK complimented the First Lord on the reductions of expenditure which he had effected. Lord HENRY LENOX advocated the cause of the dismissed clerks. Mr. CHILDERS explained in detail the various steps he had taken in reducing the staff of the Admiralty and in altering the status of other officials. He also replied to the strictures of Mr. Corry, especially remarking that the right honourable gentleman apparently forgot that the more important matters were decided by two Lords, and not by one. Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved that the salary of £500 allotted to Mr.

Fellowes, the inspector of yard accounts, be struck out of the votes. This led to a discussion, and the amendment was ultimately withdrawn. After some further discussion the vote for the Admiralty Office was agreed to.

MONDAY, APRIL 5.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House reassembled on Monday, and sat for little more than an hour. A bill was laid upon the table by the Marquis of Clanricarde relating to the tenure of land in Ireland, the provisions of which are identical with those of the measure on the subject which he introduced last year.

The Duke of SOMERSET having put a question to the Foreign Secretary with regard to the recent proceedings of English missionaries and gun-boats in the island of Formosa.

Lord CLARENDON stated that despatches had reached the Admiralty from the naval officers engaged and the Acting Consul, and that the opinion of the Government was unfavourable to the conduct of the former. Their operations had, no doubt, been executed in a manner that reflected credit upon their skill and gallantry; but, unfortunately, those operations ought never to have been undertaken. As to the Vice-Consul, his behaviour had been so highly reprehensible that he had been recalled in a despatch which it was to be hoped would exercise a salutary effect upon the whole consular service, and be a warning to them against wantonly undertaking military operations without the sanction of the Government.

Lord SHAFTESBURY observed that it would be well if the missionary societies took to heart the advice of the Foreign Secretary to act with prudence, but he owned he could not see how they were answerable for those events.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The motion for reading the Bankruptcy Bill of the Government the second time afforded several of the legal and commercial members of the House an opportunity of expounding their views on the principle of the measure, and making various suggestions with regard to its details. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who promised to consider all the recommendations that had been or might be made upon the next stage, said that the measure was directed to simplifying the law of bankruptcy, abolishing a vast quantity of officialism, and cheapening the administration of the law. It adopted the main elements of the Scotch system, and was in some respects an improvement upon it. The second reading was then agreed to.

## IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill, which also stood for second reading, was opposed by Mr. NORWOOD, who declared that he did not see the great hardship of the present law.

Mr. S. HILL condemned the power of imprisonment under the sixth clause of the County Courts Act as pressing with very great hardship upon the working classes, and spoke strongly in favour of the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Serjeant SIMON believed that the measure would not give satisfaction to the commercial interests of Lancashire, whilst Mr. RATHBONE regarded it as a great, though susceptible of further improvement. Mr. WEST, having seen the working of the County Courts Act concurred with Mr. S. Hill that it operated very oppressively upon the poorer orders of the community. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would be glad if when the bill went into Committee the House was able to come to the conclusion that the power of imprisonment for debt could be abolished without danger to the administration of the County Courts; but he had lately received a deputation of County Court Judges, who represented that that could not be done; for the power of imprisonment, rather than imprisonment itself, was absolutely necessary in many instances to enforce the payments of debts. The bill was then read the second time.

## NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee, and agreed to several votes for the service of the Navy, including those for victualling yards and transport and medical establishments, marine divisions, &c.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships were engaged during a sitting of an hour and a quarter in the consideration of the report of amendments to the Habitual Criminals Bill, and reading Lord Napier's Salary Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill the second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## DISESTABLISHMENT AND DISENDOWMENT.

Captain ARCHDALL gave notice that, when the Irish Church Bill came before the House for the third reading, he should move that it be extended to England and Scotland.

## THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. FAWCETT having asked whether, considering the state of the revenue, the Government meant to suspend for the present all expenditure upon fortifications.

Mr. CARDWELL explained that under the Acts of Parliament powers existed for raising £5,350,000 upon an actual estimated cost of £7,470,000, and that at the end of last year the sum of £5,332,806 had been expended. It was evident, therefore, that, in order to complete the works, it would be necessary for the Government to bring the subject under the notice of the House, and this was to be done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial statement on Thursday.

## THE RATES OF POSTAGE.

Mr. GRAVES directed attention to the rates of inland postage charged on printed matter, which he contrasted with those in operation in America and in France, and other Continental nations. Arguing that the scale in this country was an exorbitant one, that it checked the circulation of newspapers and useful publications, and seriously affected the revenue, by transferring work that ought to be done by the Post Office to private enterprise, he moved a resolution declaring the expediency of reducing the rate to 3d. for 2 oz., and on newspapers to the same amount.

The motion was seconded by Mr. MUNDELL and supported by Mr. MACFARLANE.

Lord HARTINGTON objected to the motion on the ground that if it were passed it would interfere with the financial arrangements of the year, and that its immediate effect would be to cause the loss to the revenue of £328,000. If, however, Mr. Graves would consent to postpone the subject for another year, he would undertake to ascertain whether the proposed reductions were practicable.

Mr. HUNT concurred in the motion, but deprecated a division.

Mr. GRAVES declined to withdraw his motion. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not deny that the proposition might be a reasonable one, but thought that time should be given for inquiry, and remarked that he had not £300,000 to give to the hon. gentleman. He moved the previous question.

Mr. C. BUXTON thought that the proposal made by the Postmaster-General was a perfectly fair one.

After a few words from Mr. BRODERICK, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his sympathy with the general purpose of the mover of the resolution, and contended that it was only reasonable that time should be granted to determine what would be the effect of the proposed financial change.

The House then divided—Ayes, 62; noes, 229. The motion was therefore lost by a majority of 167.

## ACCOMMODATION IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. HEADLAM then called attention to the imperfect accommodation for members in the House of Commons, and moved that the House recommend for the adoption of the Government the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1865. Mr. Headlam explained the proceedings of the Committee, and strongly supported the conclusion to which they arrived, that a new chamber should be erected.

Mr. W. COWPER seconded the motion. Colonel French, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Tite, and Mr. B. Hope having expressed their views.

Lord BURY moved an amendment that the matter should be simply referred to the Government.

Mr. HARDY thought that the most should be made of the present House. Lord ECHO, Mr. V. HARCOURT, Mr. DODSON, Mr. LAYARD, Mr. WALTER, and Mr. GLADSTONE also addressed the House.

Mr. HEADLAM withdrew his motion.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. M'MAHON moved the second reading of the Poor-Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill, and explained that the object of the measure is to extend to Ireland the principle of union chargeability in operation in England.

Mr. BRUEN moved, as an amendment, that the second reading be postponed for six months.

Mr. WINN KNIGHT seconded the amendment.

Mr. SYNAN was in favour of referring the bill to a Select Committee. Mr. KAVANAGH, in a maiden speech, supported the amendment, on the ground that union chargeability was calculated to promote a great evil by encouraging an indiscriminate granting of outdoor relief.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE took the view expressed by Mr. Synan, and urged that the best course would be to refer the bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. M'C. DOWNING, as representing one of the largest county constituencies in Ireland (Cork), cordially supported the bill, believing, as the result of long experience, that the principle of electoral divisions for the purposes of rating was a great mistake.

After some remarks from Mr. GREGORY and Sir M. H. BEACH in opposition to the measure,

Mr. MAGUIRE recommended Mr. M'Mahon to accept the offer of the Government and refer his bill to a Select Committee.



Lord C. HAMILTON followed, and was speaking when the clock in the House pointed to a quarter to six, at which time the debate, in accordance with the standing orders of the House, closed.

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 8. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord REDESDALE gave notice of his intention on Monday, the 19th inst., to ask whether her Majesty's Government intended to propose any alteration in the coronation oath.

The Mutiny, Marine Mutiny, and Lord Napier's Salary Bills severally passed through Committee.

The Common Law Courts (Ireland) Bill and the Habitual Criminals Bill were severally read the third time and passed.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. DISRAELI asked if the head of the Government could at once state the number and names of the persons who were to be appointed Commissioners on the Church Temporalities in Ireland under the Irish Church Bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE was sorry that he could not at once meet the wish of the right hon. gentleman. The bill already indicated indirectly that the Commissioners would be three, and the Government would be very reluctant to increase that number. He was not now able to state the names of the proposed Commissioners, but hoped to be able either to do so before going into Committee on the bill or to state when he should be able to give them.

#### THE BUDGET.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proceeded to make his annual financial statement. He said he was afraid he should have to submit to the House a long and intricate account of the revenue and expenditure of the country, and he proposed in his analysis to omit altogether all reference to Abyssinia, reserving the subject for the present. Mr. Ward Hunt's estimate last April of the revenue of the year was £73,150,000; but the actual receipts were £72,592,000, showing a deficit of £558,000. But comparing the revenue of the year 1868-9 with that of the previous year, he found that the total revenue last year was £72,592,000, as against £69,600,000 in the previous year, and showing an increase of £2,992,000. With regard to the expenditure, it had been less than the estimate by £511,000, but was still £380,000 in excess of the expenditure of the preceding year. The estimated expenditure of the current year 1869-70 was as follows:—Interest of debt, £26,700,000; other charges on debt, £1,700,000; Army, £14,230,000; Navy, £9,997,000; miscellaneous, £9,530,000; revenue department, £4,976,000; post-office and packet service, £1,090,000. The effect of the estimate compared with that of last year was that, exclusive of Abyssinia, the present estimate was £68,223,000, as against £70,484,000, and showing a reduction, principally attributable to the heroic exertions of the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty, of £2,261,000. The claims upon which there was an increase were—primary education, £68,000; Irish education, £13,000; superannuations, £15,000; metropolitan police, £20,000; county police, £16,000; diplomatic service, £148,000; House of Lords, £45,000. The revenue for 1869 might be estimated as follows:—Customs, £22,450,000; excise, £20,450,000; stamps, £9,350,000; property tax, £8,800,000; Post Office, £4,880,000; Crown lands, £375,000; miscellaneous, £3,000,000; taxes, £3,550,000. The result of the whole was that the estimate of revenue for the coming year amounted to £72,855,000, the actual receipts last year having been £72,951,000. The expenditure of the year, exclusive of Abyssinia, was estimated at £68,223,000, so that if Abyssinia were out of the way there would be a surplus of £4,632,000. He would now come to the case of Abyssinia, the whole expense of which would not be covered by less than £9,000,000. The sum of £5,000,000 had already been raised by taxation and borrowing. A vote of credit last February for £3,600,000 had been taken; but the actual sum required would be £4,600,000. He would here remark that he thought it expedient to have a surplus. There was no surplus at present, and he should propose that some tax be levied to produce that surplus. He would now digress in order to speak of the assessed taxes, which produced about £3,250,000, including the land tax. These taxes were collected in a manner that he thought might be altered with advantage. From the time these taxes were assessed to the time they were collected two years elapsed; and this was a state of things that ought not to continue, as the revenue was a serious loser by it. It would be a great practical improvement to alter the present mode of collecting these taxes—to collect them once instead of twice a year, and to employ the excise officers in preference to parochial officers. Then, again, the income-tax collection might be improved, as far as regarded Schedules A, B, and C. It would be better to collect the income tax on house property once a year only. By the changes he suggested a considerable saving in the expense of collection would be secured. The alteration in this direction would be to the effect that a return should be made prospectively to the Excise of articles liable to duty; the amount would then be known, assessed, and collected at a reduced expense. It was proposed that after April, 1870, the present mode of collecting taxes should be abolished, and the new system take its place. With respect to the income tax, he proposed it should be collected only once a year—the whole year's tax at once. If this change in the collection of our taxes were adopted it would lead to other changes equally valuable—it would furnish useful facilities for collecting taxes provided war should occur. The time of collecting taxes under the new system would be in January every year, and he thought the present time was the most suitable for adopting the proposed change. If the proposal were adopted, the next question would be, how to employ the £3,250,000 which would come into the hands of the Government. He should be glad to propose a large remission of taxation; but, as the income tax had been increased to meet the expenses of the Abyssinian war, he thought it ought to have the first benefit by a reduction of 1d. The next item for reduction was the 1s. duty on corn; and the duty on maize was to be in future nominal, as it could be used for feeding cattle. By taking off these duties we should be laying the foundation of a large augmentation of trade. The next article would be fire insurances, the total abolition of the duty on which would, he had no doubt, be highly beneficial—a proposition which the Government intended to adopt. The right hon. gentlemen then enumerated several other taxes he proposed to reduce or remit, among which were hair powder, armorial bearings, carriages, post-chaises, male servants—for whom he advocated a uniform rate—and taxes on locomotion. In the latter case, the distinction between horses and carriages kept for pleasure or profit was to be abolished. He further proposed to reduce the duty on hackney-carriages and repeal the duty on cabs. Further, the duty on post-horses would be dealt with, by which change the railways and public would be benefited. The whole amount of revenue dealt with is £12,000,000, which, after the various revisions, will stand at £10,993,000, showing a reduction of £3,000,000; and the amount falling on the present year would be £2,940,000. Summing up the results, Mr. Lowe said, if his plans were adopted, we should have paid off upwards of £4,000,000, improved the revenue by a new mode of collection, and increased trade and benefited various interests by the reductions he proposed to make. He would enumerate the changes:—One uniform rate of 1s. for armorial bearings; for carriages, 15s.; for male servants, 10s.; horse-dealers' licenses, £12 10s.; horses, 10s. 6d. Four-wheeled cabs would pay £2 2s.; and hansom cabs, £3 3s. The loss to the revenue would be £2,900,000, which, deducted from the £3,380,000 to be gained as he had previously described, by an additional quarter's revenue, would leave an ultimate surplus of £440,000. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the usual resolutions.

Mr. W. HUNT criticised the speech and propositions of Mr. Lowe, and argued that the reductions of the Army and Navy expenditure arose from the easy mode of reducing the number of men. The other reductions to a great extent only anticipated what the previous Government would have accomplished; and, with respect to the proposed change of collecting the revenue, he doubted if it would have all the advantages asserted for it. Mr. GLADSTONE replied to several of the objections of the hon. member, and suggested that, for facilitating public business, the House should agree to the financial resolutions, and leave those of an administrative character, such as changing the revenue, &c., until the Government could see clearly the best mode and time for doing it. Mr. WARD HUNT thought that much inconvenience might arise from such a course, because, if the House should not agree to the 5d. income tax, the Government would then have to put on another 1d. Mr. GLADSTONE said that difficulty could be overcome by passing the resolution for the income tax at 6d. on the understanding that if the bill passed it was to be reduced to 5d. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thanked the House for the attention it had given to his propositions. The reason he had done nothing for railways was because they could only be dealt with by an arrangement between the railway companies and the Government, for they had a great deal to ask of them as well as a great deal to give them. The removal of the duty on corn would remove the duty on arrowroot and thirteen other articles. He had been asked whether those who had insured for seven years in advance would receive the duty back: he thought not. The resolution in regard to tea was then agreed to. A resolution to amend the laws relating to inland revenue was also assented to.

THE LORDS AND THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.—Lord Wharncliffe the other day, at Barnsley, in guessing at the course the Lords would adopt with the Irish Church Bill, said that, while their duty was to check rash legislation, and to give the country time for mature reflection, it would be foolish and unwise for them to goddeliberately against the well-ascertained feeling of the people of England, as pronounced by a large majority. They might prevent from passing into law any bill which would be destructive to the rights of property; and any measure which they thought of that character they might protest against, and make amendments in; and that, he thought, was the proper course to take with the present bill. It would certainly be worth their while to sacrifice their feelings as to what was right or wrong, rather than that the peace of the whole country should be imperilled.

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#### A CERTAIN REACTION.

DR. MANNING has been announcing his intention to subscribe to the fund for meeting the law expenses in the "Saurin v. Star" case; and he has accompanied this intimation with an expression of his confidence in the fairness of the British public, and its tendency to take, in the last resort, a just view of any question submitted to it, whether formally or informally. This implies that Dr. Manning and his coreligionists rely upon the setting in of a reaction from the spirit in which the convent question was pretty generally treated at the time of the trial. And in *Macmillan's Magazine*, following up two letters upon what may be called the Woman's Cry, or Appeal for Something to Do (expressed in a previous number in two letters from correspondents) there are, this month, two articles which give what the able editor of that periodical terms "Two Views of the Convent Question." One of these well-written papers may be said to strike the key-note of something like a reaction from the tone of recent criticism, and both of them are interesting, considered as expressing the views of cultivated and thoughtful Englishwomen.

The first of these two essays maintains that the "worst part of the convent system is that it sifts society and leaves only the frivolous in the world." This, we think, is quite a mistake. As a rule, it is only persons in whom the work of morbid disorganisation has begun in some shape or other who enter convents and monasteries. As we said on a former occasion, what usually takes people into convents is, in its degree, just what takes them into madhouses—loss of co-ordinating power, or, at least, defect of it: incapacity, either from a peculiar jelly-fish sort of moral structure or from having been subjected to some heavy shock, to see the facts of life in their true proportions and colours. This view is perfectly consistent with the idea that there may be people in the world, as there undoubtedly are, to whom the cool owl-light of the recluse life is welcome and helpful, or, indeed, people who cannot preserve their purity or health of soul except under the conditions of that life. But whatever allowance we may extend to these people is of the nature of the allowance we extend to sick soldiers or sick servants. We are bound to treat them with tenderness and respect, but we cannot allow a recluse to challenge any homage on account of greater purity or goodness of life than belongs to those who are engaged in active duty in the stir and turmoil of the world.

This brings us to the second of the two papers. The general leaning of this essay may be said to be towards free nunneries, or retreats voluntarily entered, without vows. There is nothing in this idea which is wholly repugnant to the spirit of Protestantism, as anyone may see who chooses to consult Luther's "Letters to Women." But then, as a contemporary has inquired, what is the final, essential difference between going into a nunnery for a short time and going into quiet lodgings for a short time, in company, say, with a serious friend or two? The only difference must lie in the peculiar discipline and peculiar isolation of a nunnery; and the inspiration or essential idea of this discipline and isolation is liable, in principle, to the same objections for a short as for a long time. This, indeed, the author of this second paper appears fully to admit. She objects to the vows, to the formalism, to the "excess," to the gloomy, distinctive dress; and so forth. Yet there is in this paper a great deal too much of that acquiescent spirit which is the bane of opinion, and of a great deal of conduct also.

To this subject we will briefly devote our remaining space. If, instead of trusting to previous or concurrent authorities, of whatever nature, people engaged in considering difficult questions would ask themselves whether the authorities are to be trusted, a great deal of error would be saved. This is trite, and looks commonplace; but it is a lesson that can never grow old. Nobody has fairly considered a subject till he has driven it home to its very last recesses. In the ordinary affairs of life, of whatever kind, we may often take much for granted, and may trust, with some safety, to common consent or particular authorities; but in proportion as the course suggested to us is exceptional should we resist the natural tendency to take things for granted, and to lean upon the guidance of others. And here again we strike upon the old ground—namely, disorganisation of character, more or less partial. Of course, those who are partially demoralised by any kind of emotional panic are the very people to turn wearily to authority for rest, and accept the first guidance that offers itself. It seems to us that there is just now a panic among thousands of unmarried women. The Romanists proper, and their allies who still

bear other names, are not slow to see this; nor will they be slow to work upon it. Undoubtedly they will carry off some spoil. Let them. But it will not be, as one of these essayists says, the strong souls that they will catch in their net; far otherwise. The strong souls are those who, like Miss Burdett Coutts and those ladies who are labouring in the sphere of a better education for women, find rest for their souls in works of kindness, and more than the peace of the recluse in a life that lies open to all the winds of heaven, blow whence they may.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, accompanied by Princesses Louisa and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday from Windsor. The Queen visited St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the afternoon, and spoke in the kindest manner to every inmate of the accidents ward. Her Majesty subsequently paid a visit to the New Meat Market.

THE PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES are being entertained with much hospitality by the Sultan, and have been presented with an address from the British residents in the Turkish capital. Their Royal Highnesses are to leave to-day (Saturday) for the Crimea, and after returning to Constantinople they will go to Greece.

PRINCE ARTHUR, who left London for Holyhead on Sunday evening, landed at Kingstown on Monday morning, when a Royal salute was fired. He was presented with the address of the Dublin Corporation at the Westland-row terminus, and thence, in a carriage with Earl Spencer, his Royal Highness passed through the streets of the capital to the Viceregal Lodge. The thoroughfares were crowded, and the Prince was warmly received. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant and a numerous suite, on Tuesday attended Punchestown races. The reception of his Royal Highness was of a gratifying character.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, it is reported, is about to pay a visit to Belgium. The visit is believed to have a religious object. Her Majesty is to be accompanied, it is said, by the Prince Imperial.

THE KING of the HELLENES, during his last excursion in the provinces, was precipitated by a stumble of his horse into the river Alpheus, then greatly swollen by rain; but, being accustomed to all manly exercises, he succeeded without much difficulty in reaching the bank.

THE QUEEN has created Prince Arthur a Knight of St. Patrick.

THE DAY fixed for the celebration of the Queen's birthday has, by her Majesty's command, been changed from Saturday, May 29, to Wednesday, June 2.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BOURBON, nephew of the ex-King of Naples, was married to Miss Hamel, of Havana, at New York, on March 20. The ceremony was performed by the civil authorities, the Catholic Archbishop having refused to allow it to be celebrated according to the rites of the Catholic Church.

SIR JAMES WILDE has chosen the title of Baron Penzance, of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall.

BARON LIONEL ROTHSCHILD was in his place in the House of Commons on Monday night, and remained in the House throughout the debate on the Bankruptcy Bills.

THE EARL of STAIR is gazetted as her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

MIDLE, NILSSON has, it is reported, bestowed her hand on a Duke.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION occurred last week at Highbrooks Colliery, near Wigan, which has caused the death of thirty-four persons, and several others are still in danger from the injuries they sustained.

ARCHDEACON ROBINSON has placed his resignation of the Mastership of the Temple in the hands of Mr. Gladstone, with whom rests the appointment.

SIR EDWARD CUNARD, a partner in the firm of Cunard, Burns, and Milver, the steam-ship owners, died suddenly from heart disease in New York on Tuesday evening, at the age of fifty-three.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS having failed, on trial, to make good the first charge on Wednesday against Mr. Hughes, withdrew from all the other indictments, a verdict of "Not guilty" was recorded, and Mr. Hughes was set at liberty.

MR. TRUMBLE, paper-stainer, of Leeds, was on Wednesday awarded £3000 as compensation for injuries received in an accident on the Midland Railway, in the Leeds station, on April 16, 1868.

MR. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, the distinguished historian, according to report, is to be the successor of Mr. Revory Johnson as American Minister in this country. Mr. Johnson has publicly notified his resignation and speedy departure from our shores.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, during Easter week, was visited by 54,354 persons, as against 25,747 during corresponding weeks of former years.

CAPTAIN McDONALD, one of the candidates for Queen's County at the late election, committed suicide on Monday in Kingstown by cutting his throat.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S appointment as collector of customs at New Orleans has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

A GREAT REVIEW of MIDLAND COUNTIES VOLUNTEERS will take place in July, in Belton Park, the seat of Earl Brownlow. A review of volunteers is also to take place at Portsmouth on the 26th inst.

TWO MONITORS of 800 tons each, built in France for the Sultan, have touched at Malta, on their way to Constantinople.

LORD CLONCURRY, who has for some time past been of unsound mind, has committed suicide by throwing himself from a window 40 ft. high, at his residence, Lyons, in the county of Kildare.

MESSERS. CHURCHILL have announced the speedy publication of a series of photographs illustrating the various diseases of the human hair. The work will be edited by Mr. Balmanno Squire, one of the surgeons to the Hospital for Skin Diseases, in Great Marlborough-street. Each of the photographs will be coloured from life.

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER has been published, from which it appears that advances amounting to £18,700 have, since March 7, 1861, been made by the Commissioners of Public Works on loan to the trustees of the College of Maynooth. The sum which has been repaid on the principle of an annuity amounts to £5304 5s. 3d.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING has refused to allow a petition for the release of the Fenians still in prison to lie for signature at the doors of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Moorfields. The reason given for this is that it is impossible to allow the Catholic churches to be used for any other than religious purposes.

A MURPHY RIOT occurred in North Shields on Sunday. Several heads are reported to have been broken, and some Irishmen were arrested. In the evening Murphy preached on Tynemouth Sands, in the midst of great excitement.

DR. NEIL ARNOTT, F.R.S., the distinguished physicist, has written to Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P. for the University of Edinburgh, offering to place £1000 in his hands to promote the study of Experimental Physics among the medical students of that University. The Senatus will immediately prepare a scheme by which the generous intention of the founder may be best carried out.

A ROYAL COMMISSION has been appointed to inquire as to the places in which various historical manuscripts of great value, believed to be in the possession of institutions and private persons, are deposited. Lord Romilly, as Master of the Rolls, is chairman, and the other members of the Commission are the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earls of Airlie and Stanhope, Lord E. Fitzmaurice; Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.; Mr. C. W. Russell, Mr. G. W. Dasent, and Mr. T. Duffus Hardy.

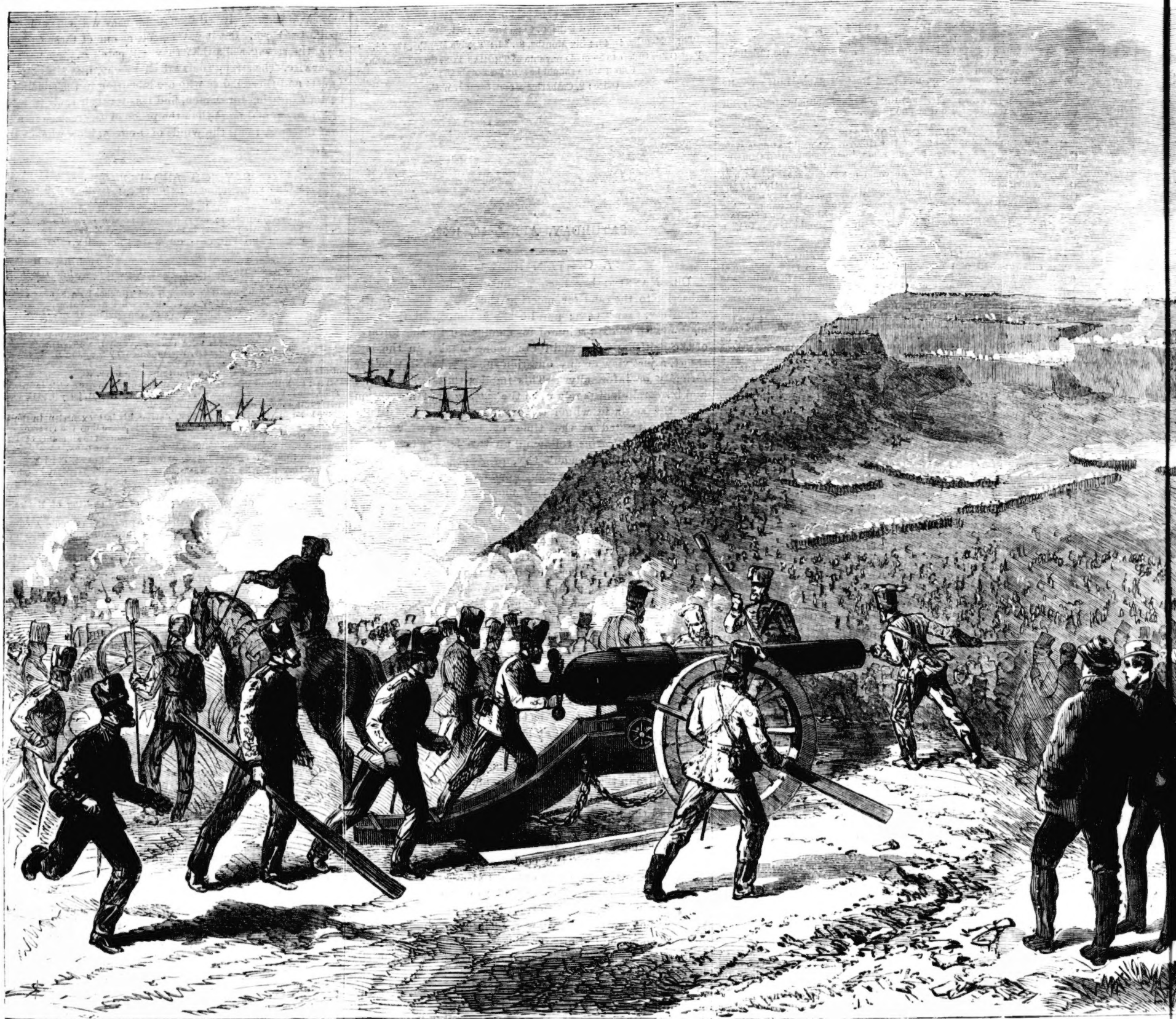
A GREAT EXHIBITION of WORKS of ART will take place at Munich this summer. This sounds at first something like sending coals to Newcastle; for, what with its three theks—the Glyptothek, and the old and new Pinacothek—Munich is in itself never anything else but a great exhibition of art. But living painters of other countries will now have an opportunity of measuring themselves with the Munich school.

A COUNCIL MEETING of the CENTRAL CHAMBER of AGRICULTURE was held on Tuesday, at which a committee was appointed to investigate the subject of local taxation lately brought before the House of Commons by Sir Massey Lopes. It was maintained that the agitation on this matter ought to be "kept moving." A proposal for a deputation to Mr. Bright to urge the creation of a separate Government department of agriculture was, for the time, abandoned.

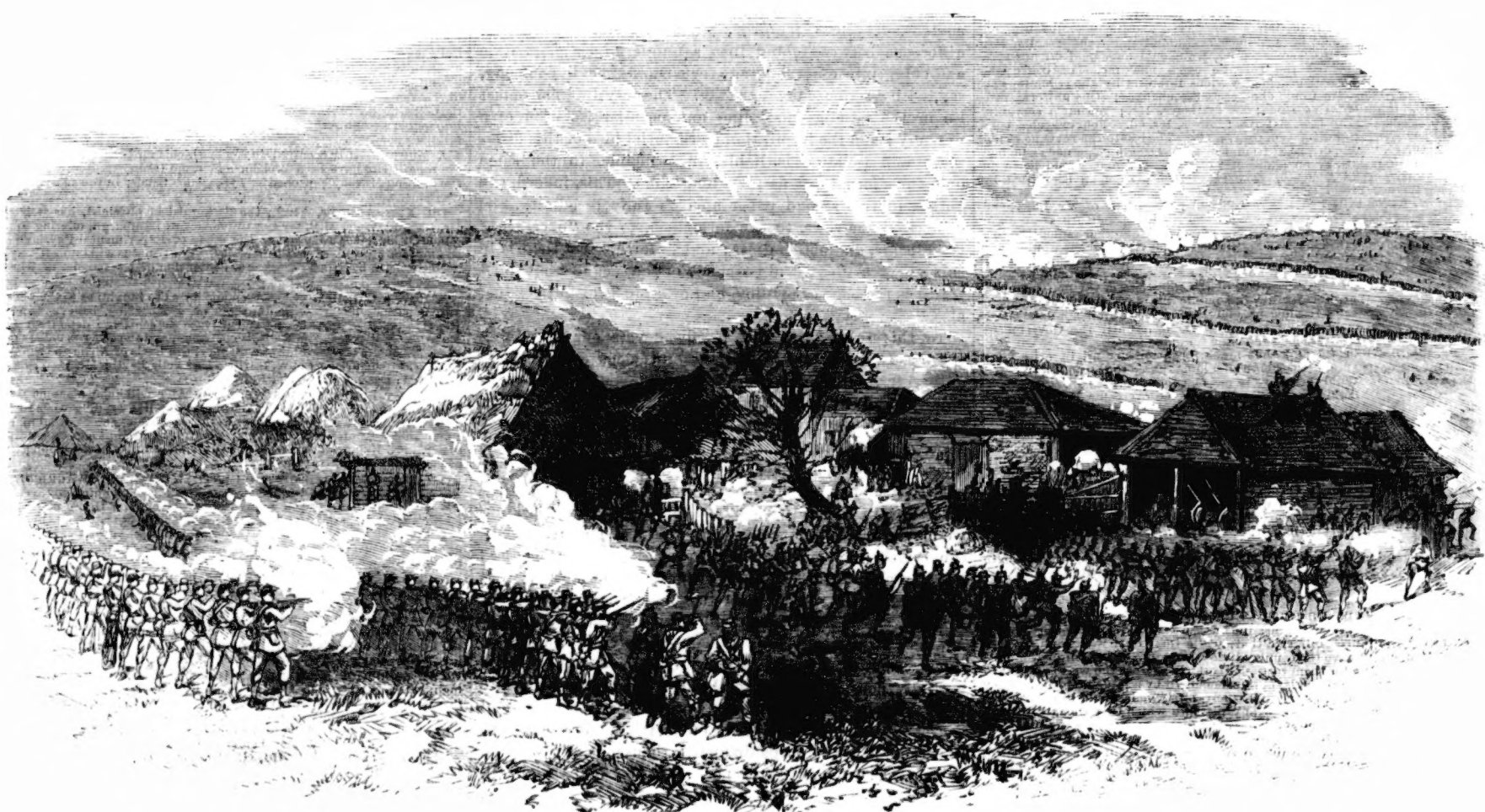
THE MANUFACTURED IRON TRADE of the north of England has a board of arbitration, on which both masters and workmen are represented. The operatives' representatives having introduced a proposal for an advance of wages, a vote was taken, which resulted, on a division, in a tie. Both parties unanimously decided to refer the dispute to Mr. Rupert Kettle, the County Court Judge at Wolverhampton, who has so successfully established the principle of arbitration in that important manufacturing town.

THE AMER of AFGHANISTAN is described as a clever, well-informed man, with considerable knowledge of European politics. But his first experience of Anglo-Indian drawing-rooms is said to have greatly surprised him. "The English," he remarked, "are a curious people. They can fight, work, and bear hardships as well as any of us; but when they are in quarters just look in what good order and how clean they have everything." And he went on to contrast this cleanliness with the needless dirt he had left behind him at Cabul.



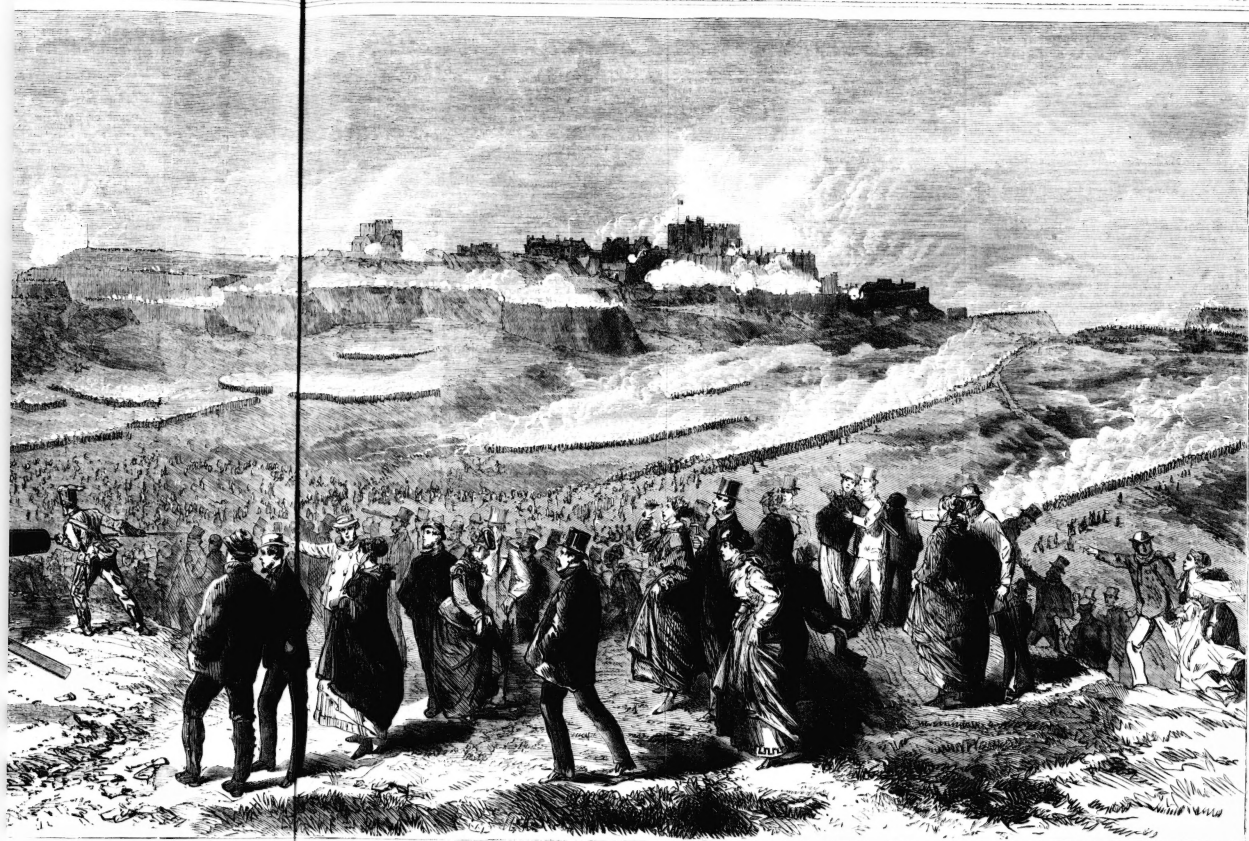


THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT DOVER.

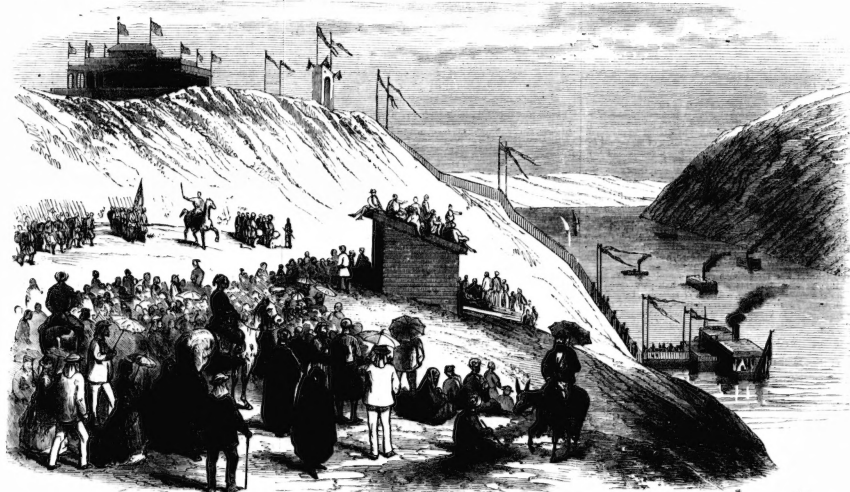


THE DOVER REVIEW: ATTACK ON BROAD LEES FARM-HOUSE.





THE VOLUNTEERS REVIEW AT DOVER. GENERAL VIEW OF THE SHAM FIGHT.



VISIT OF THE Viceroy OF EGYPT TO THE SUEZ CANAL WORKS: THE VICEROY'S PAVILION AT ISMAILIA.



## VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT TO THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE excursion made by the Viceroy of Egypt to the Suez Canal last month is thus described by a correspondent who was present:—

"On Sunday, March 14, the Viceroy left Cairo on his first visit to the Isthmus of Suez Canal. So auspicious an event in the annals of the great French company was necessarily celebrated with unusual pomp and splendour. The first stage of the Viceroy's journey was to Ismailia. Preparations on a grand scale had been made there for several days preceding his arrival. A few years ago the capital, or 'centre de l'Isthme,' was still in embryo. But villas and rows of houses, with neat gardens and parterres full of flowers, have taken root in the places of wooden sheds and sand, and the dried-up Lake of Timsah has now become a large sheet of water—three or four miles in diameter. On its bank lies Ismailia, with quays, jetties, and repair-shops of the company, with its 'avenue de l'Impératrice,' and streets, and squares, and promising boulevards of equally imperial denominations.

"The Viceroy arrived at half-past five, and inviting M. de Lesseps to a seat in his carriage, drove with him, escorted by a detachment of lancers and followed by residents of the place on horseback, through the principal streets of the densely-crowded little town. His Highness alighted at M. de Lesseps's house, and, entering a large and handsomely-decorated tent, he was presented with a tasteful bouquet by a young French lady, daughter of M. Voisin, the chief engineer of the company. Half an hour later the Viceroy embarked on his steamer and landed at his châlet, his guests following him in other steamers, barges, and boats. Here, again, a large tent had been pitched, and covers laid for eighty-six guests, who all sat down to dinner at seven. Afterwards an impromptu dance was arranged, and the evening terminated by a grand display of fireworks. On the following afternoon the Viceroy and a large party drove in carriages or rode on horseback to the charming dwelling of one of the engineers at El Girsch, on the left bank of the canal. This little paradise in the wilderness abounds in choice trees, shrubs, and exotics, daintily-kept parterres with flowers, grass-plots, and fountains at play. It was well worth a visit, and the Viceroy enjoyed his thoroughly, returning afterwards to his châlet, when he again invited all to dinner.

"The Viceroy, and his retinue of some eighty persons, started on Tuesday morning, March 16, at ten o'clock, in five of the company's steamers, tastefully decorated with streamers and garlands of flowers, for Port Said. It was a glorious sunny day, not a cloud perceptible on the rich blue horizon, and a soothing breeze withal tended to cool the air and give a gentle ripple to the waters of the Mediterranean. There are life and animated colour on all sides. Here, two dredgers, like those on the Clyde and the Tyne, surrounded by pontoons filled with coal; soon a skiff with Maltese fishermen drawing in their nets, or on the sandy ridge aloft an Arab praying, whilst others near him are munching sugar-canes or gulping down onions and garlic. There a tiny tug steamer rushing intrepidly through the water, whistling shrilly as we pass, and towing eight large barges, two abreast, with cargoes to their brim. Then comes a lateen-rigged craft, and then again we meet colossal dredgers. Presently, we approach a little village of wooden sheds for employés, neatly built, and with patches of verdure in front. This is a station for water, and a cistern steam-lighter is being filled, whilst another one is discharging its cargo alongside a dredging-machine. To-day this encampment is unusually lively, and the 'bavette' is full of Frenchmen, laughing gaily with their lady friends, whilst they treat them to an 'orgeat,' or lemonade. About half-way on our excursion we reach Kantara, and halt there for lunch. Those enjoying high court favour are invited by the Viceroy to his steamer; those not invited remain where they are, or try one of the two competitive inns. At Kantara the company have made a ferry, so as to cause no impediment to caravans, whose high road this is from Syria to Cairo. Leaving behind us Kantara, we continue our travels in the same kind of country as that I have endeavoured to describe. Similar incidents continue now as heretofore, diversified but insignificantly. There is no longer the tramway full of sand-carrying waggons, as at the outset of our journey. Moreover, it would be impracticable for any here, since as far as the eye can see—and even a little farther—there is an immense expanse of water called the Lake Manzaleh. It is extremely shallow throughout, but famous for its snipe and duck shooting. The canal is separated from this morassy ground by embankments of hardened sand, with layers of stone at the base to debar it in its proclivous descent from refilling the water. Eventually the whole of the excavations are to be safe-guarded in this manner, and Arabs have commenced their labours at various stations. Viewed from afar the huge masses of machinery resemble large suspension-bridges. Two dredgers are generally close together, and work on opposite banks—the one down and the other up the canal. But bright-coloured houses, with masts of vessels and funnels of steamers soaring high, albeit at a distance, and increasing activity on the left bank; sailors that have brought vegetables, fodder, and game from Damietta, by boat across the lake for Port Said market, which they here tranship into barges on this side of the embankment, or send forward on its ridge by plodding camels and sturdy donkeys, denote our approach to Port Said. The dock is full of holiday-bedecked ships and steamers of many nations—foremost of all, in their stateliness and magnificence, the Mehmet Ali and the steam-yacht Machrusa, both built in England for the Viceroy. The crews man yards, and files of marines are on guard on the quay as the Viceroy disembarks from his steamer. He is handed into the carriage of M. de Lesseps, who cicerones his Highness through the town, past the Phare to the Quai Eugénie, and then back again to the steam-yacht—through crowds of blue-bloused, Garibaldi-shirted, black and light coloured coated and jacketed men of all nations.

"The return to Ismailia on Wednesday morning was not prolific of incident. There was again the halt at Kantara for the déjeuner, and there were the usual traffic and objects of interest on the canal. The Viceroy stopped at his châlet, and, as a mark of his regard for the unremitting zeal displayed throughout the gigantic and now well-nigh-accomplished undertaking of M. de Lesseps, presented that gentleman with the grand cordon of the Order of the Medjidie; M. Renysnaers, the Dutch Consul-General and Vice-President, with the decoration of Grand Officer of the same order; and to M. Guichard and some of the chief promoters of and contractors to the company he distributed similar decorations of the grades of 'Commandeur' and 'Officier.' In the evening there was a grand banquet of sixty covers at M. de Lesseps's, and later a fancy-dress ball at M. Voisin's, whose name I have already mentioned. The Viceroy was present, and in high spirits—enthusiastic to a degree over the works he had seen, and confident in the success of the undertaking.

"His Highness was up betimes on the morning of Thursday, March 18, and started in his steamer at half-past seven for Serapeum and the Bitter Lakes, a flotilla of steamers, barges, and boats following. A lock had been made there, which was opened in the presence of the Viceroy, and enabled him to witness the first outflow of the waters of the Mediterranean towards those of the Red Sea."

Our readers will remember how the first effort was that of constructing a harbour of entrance and shelter on the sandy, shallow coast, by the formation of an artificial mole and continuous dredging by means of powerful machinery; operations which converted what was formerly a mere desert spot into a town with 12,000 inhabitants, founded by the workmen and labourers engaged in the building of that breakwater, which is formed of blocks of artificial stone, moulded on the spot, and weighing fifteen tons each. Out of this harbour the canal commenced its course, and flowed through low-lying flats and muddy lagoons till it reached Lake Manzaleh, where the engineers were compelled to undertake works of enormous difficulty in order to provide a channel in the shifting bed of the great swamp. We have published several illustrations

showing how this was effected by the construction of miles of dykes and embankments, while the dredging-engines helped to make a clear channel for the waters. Further on, at El Feldane, similar work was required; and revolving steel buckets were attached to the dredging-machines to scoop up the clay and sand, and cast it on the western bank. At El Girsch, again, a gigantic task was required before the completion of the work. A cutting through rock and sand hills, five miles long and sometimes 150 ft. deep, was required, and an army of 20,000 men was employed in the stupendous work. The completion of that part of the undertaking left the canal safe from the operation of the desert sand drifted by the winds, and carried the water on to Lake Timsah, where the Viceroy has built his palace, and where the pleasant town of Ismailia has been founded on the banks of the Crocodile water. The last obstacle up to the present has been the Bitter Lakes, where the engineering difficulties have been similar to those at Menzaleh; but the same energy that overcame the former has sufficed for the latter. A channel has been cut and dredged, and the sluice-gates have been opened for the inflow of the Mediterranean as far as Serapeum, and through the eight miles of cutting there. Thus eighty-three miles of the proposed course have been accomplished, and the works are now actively in progress to complete the remaining sixteen miles from Chalouh to Suez, and so finish a water-way, 26 ft. in depth, and from 200 ft. to 330 ft. in width. The basin of the Bitter Lakes will require, calculating imbibition and evaporation, not less than 1300 millions of cubic metres; and, in order to guard the barges from the danger likely to arise from this rush of water before arriving at the lakes, the canal is barricaded, and on the shore is opened another canal with an overfall, so that the flood is easily regulated. Of the flow of water 1600 millions of metres are furnished by the Mediterranean, and the remaining 300 millions by the Red Sea. The overfall canal is in itself a considerable work, as large as the Seine at Paris.

PRICE OF WHEAT.—The problem of the prospective average price of wheat for a harvest year should be approximately determinable from these data:—(1), Estimated total of the quantity required for consumption; (2), the estimated proportion of this quantity yielded by the home crop; (3), the consequent amount of imports needed from abroad; and (4), the supplies reported to be available from the different wheat-producing countries.—*Chamber of Agriculture Journal.*

LAMBETH PALACE GROUNDS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has determined not to surrender any part of this land for a public recreation ground. His Grace has written to Mr. Arthur Arnold that, so far as he is at present advised by those whom he has consulted, who are interested in the welfare of the people of Lambeth, his Grace believes that the grounds attached to Lambeth Palace are more really beneficial to the inhabitants of the district, if used according to the wise and liberal arrangements of his two predecessors, than if a portion of them was marked off for a recreation ground open at all times to the public. The Archbishop states that his predecessors have for some time past given permission for the use of the grounds for cricket and school feasts, and a vast number of persons have enjoyed the use of the ground for purposes for which it would have become useless if the plan Mr. Arthur Arnold suggests were adopted. Mr. Arnold, in reply, regrets the decision at which his Grace has arrived, and remarks that such a limited use of the ground is of no benefit whatever to the over-crowded poor of Lambeth.

DR. WHEWELL'S BEQUEST TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The following are the chief provisions of the noble bequest of the late Master of Trinity College to this University:—"The late Rev. Dr. Whewell by his will devised and bequeathed to the masters, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College certain property upon trust for the promotion of the study of international law in the University of Cambridge. For this purpose he made provisions for the endowment of a professorship and scholarship in the University—the former to be called 'The Professorship of International Law,' and the latter to be obtained by proficiency in the said subject. The electors to the professorship and scholarships are to be the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity (with casting vote), the Regius Professor of Civil Law, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of the Laws of England, and the Professor of Political Economy. The Professor is required to give at least twelve lectures on or in connection with the subject of international law in every academic year, and his stipend (£500 a year) is to be dependent on his obtaining a class of at least ten resident members of the University. The Professor is enjoined by the will to make it his aim in his lectures and all parts of his treatment of the subject of international law to lay down such rules and to suggest such measures as may tend to diminish the evils of war and finally to extinguish war between nations." [Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Q.C., and M.P. for the city of Oxford, was elected (February, 1869) to the above-mentioned professorship of international law, founded at Cambridge by the late Dr. Whewell.]

LORD STANLEY AT GLASGOW.—Lord Stanley made a characteristic speech on Saturday afternoon to the Conservative working men at Glasgow. He admitted that the party prospects of the Conservatives were not of the brightest; but (he added), if there is any lesson which the history of modern politics impresses more forcibly upon one's mind than another, it is that of the rapid and incessant fluctuation, the continual ebb and flow, by which the fortunes of political parties in this country are governed. And the practical lesson which I apprehend a public man should draw from that fact is, never to be too confident in moments of apparent success, never to despond in those of temporary discouragement and difficulty. Lord Stanley went on to remark that the elections had not resulted in a Conservative victory; he had never been sanguine enough to imagine that they would. There are (he said) Liberals and Liberals. One may belong to any political party and yet vary very much in the shades of political opinion which they represent; and, for my part, I shall be very much surprised if Whig landowners and great commercial magnates are found willing to concur in every measure which another section of their party will be anxious to force upon them. On the Irish Church Lord Stanley said, "My own opinion upon that question, which I took the opportunity of expressing to my constituents not many months ago, was in substance that while I fully admitted that the actual and existing position of the Irish Establishment was invidious and not easily defensible, while I thought that mere titular distinction and marks of dignity were not for a Christian Church things worth fighting for or retaining, while I thought that funds not really wanted might fairly be applied to any useful national purpose, still I did not think, and do not think, that endowments which are wanted, and which are not abused, ought to be wholly swept away, after three centuries of possession, merely in order to establish a theory of religious equality. I am bound to speak frankly, and I must say that, after what is past, I look upon any attempt to obtain an absolute reversal of the decision which is passed as hopeless, but I think it is possible that we may still succeed in saving something out of the fire."

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of this institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. R. Lewis, Esq., the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £293 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for various services during the gales of the past month. The life-boat Glasgow Workman, stationed at Ayr, N.B., saved the master of the wrecked schooner Doddington, of Dumfries; the Sir Edward Perrot boat, at Fishguard, brought ashore ten men from the schooner Mary Lloyd and brigantine Rebecca, both of Carnarvon; the Oxford University life-boat Isis, at Hayle, saved eight men from the brig Lizzie, of Newport (Mon.); the St. Ives life-boat Moses rescued five men from the schooner Ariel, of Truro; the Parae life-boat, at Palling, saved six men from the brig Zosteria, of Colchester; the Ilfracombe life-boat Broadwater, sixteen men from the Italian barque Drago; the Quiver life-boat, at Margate, took off four men from the barque Earnest, of Ipswich; the Yarmouth surf-boat Duff, four men from the brigantine cherub, of Yarmouth; the Sheringham life-boat Duncan, three men from the schooner Frances Ann; the Sisters boat, at Pakefield, saved seven men from the schooner James Cuckow, of Ipswich, and also rendered assistance to the distressed brig Henrietta Greve, of Granton. The Holyhead life-boat Princess of Wales had also assisted to save the barque Adelaide of Pernambuco, and her crew of eighteen men. The Ramsgate life-boat Bradford and steamer Aid had also succeeded in bringing into harbour the distressed schooner Pride of the West, of Penzance, and her crew of six men. The Brixham life-boat City of Exeter brought ashore a man with a broken arm from the brigantine Helena. Altogether last month the life-boats saved eighty-nine lives and three vessels, besides going off on many other occasions with the view of saving life. A grant of £20 was made to the widow of George Wyatt, who had lost his life in nobly assisting to rescue with his smack the crew of seven men of the Danish schooner Alvida, of Holbeck, which was wrecked on the Long Sand on Feb. 15. Wyatt had received the silver medal of the institution for his previous gallant services in saving life from shipwreck. Rewards were also granted for saving life from wrecks, and payments amounting to £540 were ordered to be made on various life-boat establishments. New life-boats had recently been sent to St. David's, Pembroke-shire, and to Drogheda, Ireland. The life-boat fêtes and bazaar held in Exeter during Easter week on behalf of the twenty-two life-boats of the institution on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall had been attended in every way with great success. Through the unceasing exertions of all connected with the movement, a large sum had been collected in aid of the benevolent object in view, in addition to promised gifts of three boats to the society by Richard Durant, Esq.; R. T. West, Esq.; and Mrs. Rinnington.

## THE LOUNGER.

On Thursday next the House will, if it can, get into Committee on the Irish Church Bill. If it can, for Mr. Newdegate will stop the way for a time with his amendment "that the House will go into Committee this day six months." Of course this amendment will not be carried. Mr. Newdegate does not dream of carrying it. I do not think that he will divide the House upon it. He got up a speech upon this question, intending to fire it off to the second reading of the bill, but could find no opportunity. This speech must not, though, be lost. What! Shall this bill pass and he not lift up his testimony against it? No. The prophet of the age must prophesy, or he might be thought faithless to his mission. The case is hopeless; but, whether men will bear or whether they will forbear, he must speak. The word is like a fire in his bones, and he must prophesy. This, I think, is all that this amendment means. There are but few notices of amendments of clauses on the paper whilst I write. There is, though, one of a remarkable character. Tory Captain Archdall gives notice that he will move that the bill shall extend to England and Scotland. This is mere irony, of course. If the gallant Captain thought that his amendment could be carried, he would be the last man to propose it. Though at present there are few amendments on the paper, be sure there will be a host before Thursday. The leader of the Opposition has, I understand, some score upon the anvil, which his secretaries have been busily hammering into shape for several days. Not one of these will probably be carried; but then, you know, they will delay the passage of the bill. A Scotch member, Mr. Aytoun, intends to propose that whatever is to be given to Maynooth shall come out of the Consolidated Fund, and not out of the sacred property of the Church. This may catch a few Liberal votes, but I do not believe that it will be carried. Gladstone can afford to lose a few stray votes. Will the Bishops vote or not? The *John Bull* says, on authority, that they will vote. But I suspect that they will be divided. There are not wanting signs that my Lords will not reject the bill, but only try to spoil it by "amending" it. But supposing the Commons will not accede to the Lords' amendments, what will their Lordships do then? "Not insist," as the technical phrase is, and pass the bill: that is my tip at present.

Mr. Graves did good service on Tuesday night in pressing the Government to cheapen the postage on newspapers, &c. But, in pushing the question to a division, he showed the cloven foot. The Government did all they could: they promised to take the matter into consideration during the present year. If they had accepted Mr. Graves's motion, they would simply have pledged themselves to an impossibility. Mr. Graves's object was to force a number of Liberals to register their names against cheap postage that he might get an election cry up. But he missed his mark, for in voting for the previous question the Liberals did not vote against cheap postage, but only to give the Government time to consider how it can be achieved. Then, again, none of the Conservative leaders voted with Mr. Graves, several Liberals did vote with him, whilst a considerable number of Conservatives voted against him. Fancy, Mr. Editor, Conservatives voting for a cheap press—the very men who so obstinately opposed the repeal of the paper duties! One would have thought they had had enough of a cheap press; for undoubtedly the cheap newspapers have done more than anything else to ruin their party. "We want to show the working men that we are their friends," said a Conservative to me. "Have you considered," said I, "that working men never have their newspapers by post?" "Don't they?" he asked, looking surprised. How little, after all, do these men really know of anything below their class!

What a bonne bouche Cunard and Inman have got! £165,000 a year for eight years—that is, £840,000! And by what a curious accident they got it! The twenty-eight days which the contract had to lie on the table for challenge expired on March 30; the report of the Committee against the contract was not delivered till the night on which the House broke up; when it met again, the contract had lain its time, and could not be challenged. If Easter had not come so early, they would not have got the subsidy.

A very interesting exhibition is now open at the Lawrence Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. It consists of the collected paintings, water-colour drawings, and sketches of the late George H. Thomas, and is exceedingly well worth a visit, as it embraces nearly everything the artist has produced, and, among other pieces, sketches from her Majesty's private album, which have been kindly lent for the occasion. We have here "The Ball at the Camp at Boulogne;" "The Parade at Potsdam in 1861;" "The Distribution of the Crimean Medals by the Queen, in May, 1855;" "The Assault on Sanditan, in the Philippines;" "The Battle of Samsa, between the Spaniards and the Moors, in 1860," and others of the battle-pieces on which Mr. Thomas bestowed his best efforts. There are also a variety of other studies of interest, and I heartily recommend your readers to go and see the exhibition for themselves.

It will be seen in another column that some of our foremost painters are in great force this year, and that the Academy exhibition will probably be the largest and most varied that has been seen for several seasons. It may be hoped, too, that some of the artists who received rather scant justice last year may have their pictures hung in a position where they can be seen and appreciated: may have their turn, in fact. Speaking on this subject, I may just mention that Mr. E. C. Barnes, whose "Ophelia" was hung so high at the last exhibition, has just completed an exquisite picture, which will be called "The Last Rose of Summer." It is the very best effort yet made by Mr. Barnes in a line in which he has already attained a great reputation—the art of telling a story of pathetic and tender interest on canvas. The exquisite light (that of a July evening) in this picture, besides the admirable figure of a sick girl, are its great beauties; but most of your readers will soon have an opportunity of seeing for themselves.

Among the recent innovations in art is an enterprising attempt by Mr. Gullick, who has ventured, with no little success, to paint a portrait with other surroundings than the conventional pillar and window-curtain or antique chair and work-table. A charming figure of a lady is standing in a conservatory, where flowers, Chinese lanterns, and other natural objects, form the background. It is a bold endeavour to put an end to the insipidity of modern portraiture; and the execution of the picture will aid the effort to introduce a higher appreciation of what is needed.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.  
THE MAGAZINES.

In *Macmillan's* Professor Tyndall concludes (I suppose) his "Odds and Ends of Alpine Life," and very amusingly they have been. The poem by Mr. F. H. Myers, entitled "Two Sisters," will be enjoyed by as many people as can understand it; but, though I found it intelligible upon a second reading, I have met sensible people, quite alive to poetry, who have failed to make it out at all. This partly arises from the fact that in the case of one "Sister" the first person singular is used, and in the other the second. The paper by Mr. J. Cotter Morison on "Physical Education," which is practically a notice or abstract of Mr. Archibald MacLaren's "System of Physical Education," may prove useful; but it might have been made what it is not—namely, very entertaining. In the mean time, it is proper that we should be reminded that we do not obtain the benefits of civilisation, material and other, without paying for them, and that our daily habits are unfavourable to the possession of the sound mind in the sound body. It is now notorious that the use of railways, for example, which involves the necessity of hurrying to catch trains and some anxiety about being in time, induces some tendency to increase diseases of the circulation and the nervous system. The upshot of this paper is that by quiet, well-regulated muscular exercise we may put some check upon certain forms of physical deterioration.

The *St. James's* is better than usual as to its miscellaneous matter. Besides the "Life's Assize" of the editor and the admirable "Hirell," there is a new story, entitled "No Appeal," begun



## Literature.

*Studies on Thackeray.* By JAMES HANNAY. London: Routledge and Sons.

Magazine literature is so ephemeral that we always thank magazine writers for reprinting, in permanent shape, that which they have written—that is, provided it be worth reprinting. Without the vulgarism of "second thoughts being best," it is indisputable that a second reading of something which has struck the fancy tends considerably to make more clear the judgment. Mr. Hannay's four magazine articles on Thackeray have not been neglected in these columns; and their presence again, in a handsome little volume, is as welcome and refreshing as the coming season. Despite public affairs, "H. B. M.'s Consul at Barcelona" has found time to give us of his best concerning Thackeray's writings, touched, here and there, with little passages of a purely personal character which lend a charm otherwise unattainable. Thackeray is summed up into the four characters of novelist, humourist and satirist, critic and essayist, and poet. In all these brilliant characteristics Mr. Hannay brings off his hero with flying colours. He argues that, as young politicians say in debating clubs, "the period has now arrived" when Thackeray can be judged dispassionately. He has been dead some years. If he had enemies—some great men have them—these enemies can surely see but the best of him now; whilst his friends, many of whom may be described as worshippers, can just afford to see, here and there, some little literary failing which the dazzled eye had previously passed over. This position which Mr. Hannay assumes is, we think, somewhat premature. Without being precise as to the words, there is Tennyson's idea that some day we may see the earth orb into the perfect star we saw not when we moved thereon. And some day we shall see Thackeray "all petals, no prickles," as Browning says in "Another Way of Love." It may be enough for the present purpose to say that Mr. Hannay is eulogistic—wildly eulogistic—and yet carefully critical on his subject throughout, and that he finds fault only with the notices of Swift and Sterne, in the "English Humourists." For Mr. Hannay's honesty it must be mentioned that he did not scruple at printing his criticism on his friend's criticism during his friend's lifetime. With that criticism we heartily concur; and would take another exception to the "Humourists" into the bargain. The adulation of Addison is absurd—unless Pope is to be knocked over altogether. And nothing can be more ridiculous than the passage about the dear man's face seeming to look out of heaven upon us, as we read his beautiful poem, "The spacious firmament on high." Students should know, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* explained it last summer, and the *Athenæum* since, that the paraphrase of the psalm was written by Marvell and quoted by Addison. Thackeray seems to have all the constraint of a professional teacher when he writes of Addison; but nobody could be more free and natural when he seems to share in Dick Steele's errors, or in reverencing Pope for his love of his mother. It is a vulgar error to think that Thackeray's writings are Thackeray "all over." To be as personal as the book before us, Thackeray differed in many ways from his writings—that is, from parts of his writings. For instance, take children. Surely his view of children should not be derived from the pair of little monsters in "Lovel the Widower." No, rather from the "Roundabout Papers," and many, many passages in *Punch* and elsewhere. And, throughout all grades and ages of society, we really think that Thackeray will be found to recognise all the virtues as impartially as he lashes all the vices. That is what Mr. Hannay means, and what has been said in this very journal many years ago. The concluding essay, on "Thackeray as a Poet," should have been much enlarged. There is no mention of "The King of Brentford's Will and Testament," a wonderful instance of a fable on a fable; nor of a little piece like a prayer, called "At the Church Gate." But yet there is so much, and that, too, of the kind that was wanted, that the business of supplementing seems almost as unwanted as it would be unkind. Mr. Hannay's summaries of the novels, the criticisms, the poems, &c., will put many minds on the proper track as to Thackeray, and tend to make him loved where he has hitherto been only understood—or misunderstood.

*The Braemar Highlands.* By ELIZABETH TAYLOR. Edinburgh: Nimmo.

The lady who compiled this volume did so, no doubt, with the best intentions; but we feel bound to say that her time and labours have been devoted to no useful purpose. It is difficult to conceive a book having less *raison d'être*. It is described as "The Braemar Highlands: Their Tales, Traditions, and History." Now, all this has long been well known. The Queen's residence at Balmoral and the annual gatherings have made Braemar familiar to everyone who might otherwise be led to look into this compilation. The aspects of nature among those highlands and mountains have been of late years described over and over again in the newspapers; and the rest of the work consists of a reproduction of monkish legends and lying traditions recorded by credulous Scotch historians; of extracts of reputed historical events from the same writers; copious borrowings from Scotch genealogies; and pointless stories of the Laird of Logan kind, which have already received the unmerited honour of print. The book contains 843 pages, the first 329 of which are utterly worthless. The real object of the authoress betrays itself pretty plainly in the concluding chapter, which is entitled "Braemar Becomes a Royal Residence." These dozen pages are worse than useless. They contain nothing more than a repetition—and that badly done—of what everyone has heard ad nauseam, the virtues of the Queen and the excellent character of the late Prince Consort. Old women at Balmoral, we are told, declare the Braemar men would fight for her Majesty against the Fenians. Well, who ever conceived a doubt of it? Then we are assured that the people of those highlands have lost even the memory of Jacobitism, and know no longer the very name of Bonnie Prince Charlie. This is encouraging for the present dynasty, and is as it should be. We read, too, an amusing anecdote of the Queen meeting an old woman and observing to her that it was a fine day. The answer was "Yes" (in small capitals!). This is exceedingly droll. In repeating the somewhat fulsome eulogiums that were heaped upon the Prince's memory, the writer, there can be no doubt, had the purest motives; but she proceeds somewhat inaptly. We surely do not greatly praise a Prince, a husband of a Queen of England, by contrasting him with the superstitious tyrant Philip of Spain, or the empty-pated Prince George of Denmark, and then saying "it was not so with him;" nor in stating that he provided work for his employés and paid them for it, showing them besides how to spend their wages; nor by declaring that he improved his property and looked after his tenants; nor even by showing that he paid his tradespeople every three months. All this is very poor indeed, however well meant. We are sorry to have to write thus of the handiwork of a lady; but *la verité oblige*.

*Ralph the Bailiff, and other Tales.* By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

The many purchasers of the one-volume edition of Miss Braddon's writings should not fail to get "Ralph the Bailiff." It is a collection of short stories and magazine pieces of no ordinary stamp. The stories, two at least of them, contain sufficient groundwork for three-volume novels, "when beaten out into the ordinary filagree;" and so the horrors come with a refreshing accumulation which may make the reader's blood run cold ten times in the one day, instead of postponing a single shudder until the morrow. This, perhaps, is not exactly economy of nerves, but it is very fine excitement. Just now, when the world is still ringing with the Universities boat-race, some people may find it curious to try how much literary training they require to undergo a hard pull at modern sensational fiction. Well, despite all that croakers have croaked, the pace will not kill, after all. Mr. Wilkie Collins has done

some good spins, and we recommend the admirable spurts put on by Miss Braddon in such stories as "Ralph the Bailiff." They are as good as anything of their kind, and no higher praise can be bestowed. And that kind will be liked in its present somewhat abbreviated shape; just as the sufferer from amputation thanks the assistant surgeon for using his white silk and forceps with the utmost possible dispatch, in order to avoid the nuisance of bleeding to death. It will be observed that like begets like, and that these possibly painful similes spring naturally from the ghastly nature of the pages under consideration. The first story—it is but a short one—involves fratricide, bigamy, and suicide, together with, like the sheep in the portrait-picture in the "Vicar of Wakefield," as many smaller crimes as the artist can put in for nothing. Of another story, "Lost and Found," of serious interest, very varied and very well written, it may be enough to say that the hero escapes bigamy because he selects murder instead, and that, although high and low life are mixed up like a salad, nobody gets such commonplace justice as hanging. It is only proper to add that many of the short magazine papers have their points of interest, sometimes taking the unexpected form of comedy. They are precisely of that kind of literature which will be found pleasant to take up at any moment and which may be re-taken up next week.

Hitherto Miss Braddon has been always considered a writer of fiction, "pure and simple" (in the French sense); but at page 3 of "Ralph the Bailiff" may be found an historical touch, which—ah! pardon must be begged; for, like the rest, it may be pure fiction after all. Grey Farm had its portrait-gallery, "fine gentlemen in doublets and hose; soldiers who had fought at Bosworth and Flodden; cavaliers who had fought at Worcester; and brave soldiers and loyal gentlemen who had helped to beat the rebels on Marston Moor," &c. This is evidently the age of contradiction. The French, perhaps, did beat at Waterloo, and the English contradict that. The Vengeur and the Casablanca affairs will have to be further investigated. How about Trowbridge, of the Culloden, and his supposed loss in 1813? Did Captain Foley really hit upon the idea of anchoring inside the French fleet in the Bay of Aboukir? Have the Dutch taken Holland? Were our ancestors premature in going into mourning for Queen Anne?

*A Guide to the Eastern Alps.* By JOHN BAILL, M.R.I.A., F.L.S., &c. late President of the Alpine Club. London: Longmans, Green, and Co.

This is a book which will be eagerly appreciated by those who delight in mountaineering, should they determine to visit the enormous field of climbing enterprise to be found in the Eastern Alps, with the wide and varied districts into which they are divided. Those who already have some acquaintance with the portion of the great chain extending from the frontier of Switzerland to that of Hungary will receive from this volume not only innumerable reminders but a large amount of valuable information; for, while the work embraces all that is generally found in the best guide-books and has to deal with an entire region which ordinary guide-books have left comparatively unexplored, it indicates to the student of geology the nature of each mountain district on his route, and contains a vast amount of instruction on the aspect and formation of that wild country, which is so simply imparted as to be at once interesting and comprehensible. The present volume, which is the third of a series (the two former having been devoted to the other portions of the great mountain chain), is a welcome addition to what may be called travellers' books, and is furnished with elaborate and admirable maps, one of which—a geological chart, with the formations indicated by various colours—is indicative of the useful and thorough character of the book. The author's style is clear, easy, and, if we may be permitted to say so, *pedestrian*, in its character. It goes leisurely, gives the reader time to look about him and examine stone or plant, and is not unkind of such hints as are useful to those who, though they do not want to know *only* where the best inns, and the easiest carriages, and the most recherché dinners are to be found, are yet disposed to make themselves comfortable when they have ended their day's journey. There is a healthy simplicity and companionship in this volume which seems to have been somehow developed in the mountain air.

*Cast Away in the Cold.* By DR. ISAAC J. HAYES. London: Sampson Low and Co.

There is an old and complimentary story about a lovely damsel "who was very like handsome Charles I., only she had got her head on." Similarly, we should say that "Cast Away in the Cold" is a thorough "ancient mariner" story, only that it is in no way unpleasant. Dr. Hayes describes it as "an old man's story of a young man's adventures, as related by Captain John Hardy, mariner;" and the doctor's literary reputation as author of "An Arctic Boat Journey" and "The Open Polar Sea" will be quite sufficient to bring his new boy's book into fashion without much eulogy from critics. The machinery—as it may be called—of the tale is simple and pleasing. Captain Hardy, the ancient mariner, may be presumed to be an American, since he makes his last voyage for the purpose of getting certain salvage moneys from Lloyd's (or elsewhere) for saving something out of an English wreck. He tells the story of his first voyage to his little friends in the coast village where he finally settles down on his property, having his youthful guests in his yacht when the weather is fine, or in his little one-storey cottage when there is rather more than a capful of wind. In his first voyage his ship is wrecked—nay, smashed—by an iceberg, but he manages to escape and also to save a boy-companion. The adventures of the two are interesting, and their contrivances against cold and hunger ingenious. It is, of course, far-fetched, and a strain on nerves that have to endure possibilities; but it is the right sort of thing for boys; and if boys only learn from it a little of the coolness, patience, and hardihood of Captain Hardy and the capital young fellow whose life he saved, why, Dr. Hayes and Messrs. Sampson Low will richly deserve every half-crown or three-and-sixpence which discriminating parents, uncles, and the varied tribe of martyrs, may expend on "Cast Away in the Cold." Plenty of good illustrations accompany the sketches of Arctic scenery, phenomena, accidents, natural history, and beauty.

*Fireside Chats with the Youngsters.* By OLD MERRY, Editor of "Merry and Wise." London: Hodder and Stoughton.

By this time most well-read youngsters know "Old Merry" thoroughly, and to know him is to like him. He sends us a copy of the "second thousandth" of his new book, and we find it in no way less worthy of respect than his former literary productions. It is a series of addresses to young people, boys and girls, from a jolly old fellow of seventy, to judge from the highly-coloured pictures, encouraging them to be honest and true, manly rather than gentleman-like, womanly rather than ladylike; but we suspect that Old Merry really means them to see and combine both descriptions. He talks against all shams and meannesses; tells various stories inculcating something good, and seems to have not one scrap of the schoolmaster about him. He objects to "grumblers" and to "Jerry Sneaks," &c., and seems resolved to make the rising generation a good mixture of proper pride and pluck. Old Merry has "got up" his book very handsomely, and, as a question of art in trade, that is always deserving of commendation.

ENDOWED CHARITIES IN DORSET.—The Charity Commission digest of endowed charities in Dorset shows a gross income of £13,586 applicable to charities in that county: £4946 applicable to education; £695 to apprenticeship and advancement; £1074 to endowments of clergy and lecturers; £766 to Church purposes; £3242 to almshouses; £801 to distribution of articles in kind, and as much as £1947 to distribution of money. William's Charity provides £119 for distribution in money in the year in Blandford, and like sums in Shaftesbury and in Sturminster Newton. The chief educational endowments in this county are Sherborne Free Grammar School with £1265 a year, and Wimborne Minster Church and Grammar School Corporation with £2462, applying £12-2 for education, £870 for endowment of the clergy, and £360 for other Church purposes.

month. Anything I might say about the political writing of the number would perhaps not be fair. *St. James's* is a Conservative journal, and I am too much of a—well, of an anti-Conservative, to be generous to anything that looks backward.

In the *Britannia* there is a capital story by Mr. W. Gilbert, and Mr. Scofield contributes one of those dexterously written papers of his which make you wonder how a man can be so impassible and, I was going to say so equivocal. There is a new kind of advertisement in the *Britannia*—or, at all events, tagged on to it, on similar paper and printed in similar type (though there is a break in the paging), there is attached to the number a "story," of which only one chapter is given. When you get to the end of it and reach the "To be continued in our next," you find it is an advertisement for a shopkeeper!

"The Iron Cure Among the Glaciers"—if you want to know all about that, you must go to *London Society*, which is as full of lights reading and pleasant pictures as usual. Mr. W. Sawyer's "Rain Song" is very pretty. But what a charming "study from life" is the portrait of the Princess Louisa, "drawn by the late George H. Thomas, and engraved by W. L. Thomas"! If the Princess is not very much flattered, indeed, she is a most lovely creature, as far as the face and bust are concerned.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* the name of Mr. Charles Dickens, jun., meets my eye for the first time in literature. He contributes a very pleasant paper on "All-Fools' Day." Mr. J. H. Stallard, M.B., writes one of the ablest papers I have yet read on the subject of what may be briefly summed up as national charity in various forms. It is distinguished, in particular, by the resolute grasp which the author maintains upon the physical condition of the poor as the most important element to begin with. Supposing we had to choose between helping the pauper and criminal classes to get food and helping them to get education, our first business, even in the interest of their culture, should be to help them to get good food. I put the hypothesis merely for the sake of making Mr. Stallard's meaning clear.

In referring to the *Broadway* last week I forgot to notice with a word of praise the picture of "Wood-pigeon Shooting" by Harrison Weir. Here is the first part of "Christian Singers of Germany," bearing the honoured name of Catherine Winkworth, with a portrait of Klopstock—poor old *dummkopf*! But never mind the portrait; the letterpress is most excellent, and I cordially recommend this new portion of the *Sunday Library* of Messrs. Macmillan and Co. I could not extend the same kind of praise to a recent portion of the series, by Guizot—I think it was entitled "St. Louis and Calvin," but I have mislaid it for the moment—because it appears to me to exhibit M. Guizot almost at his worst. It is well known in competent circles that he is a wholly incapable critic in matters of philosophy and the first principles of theology, and, however he tries to disguise it, his sympathies are not naturally on the side of religious liberty. He is a great deal too mild in dealing with Calvin in the matter of Servetus; and he has that bad quality in an historical critic, of being too ready to believe ill things about those of whom he morally disapproves. Something must be pardoned on account of his Genevieve training; but the moment he quits practical and secular topics he is to be distrusted.

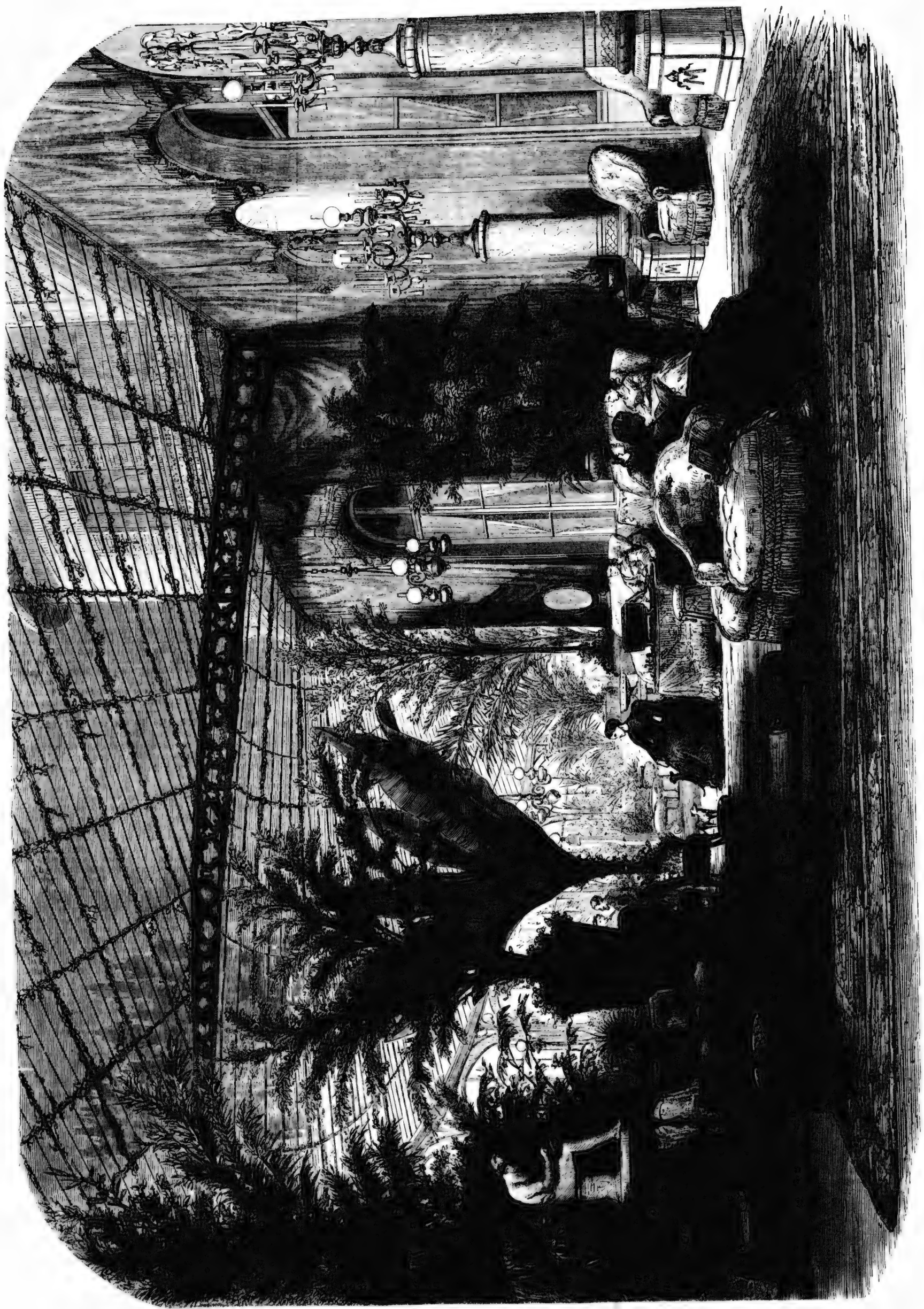
## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Those who have hitherto been at a loss to understand how Mr. Tom Ward, the jockey, contrived to elevate himself to the post of Prime Minister of Parma, are not likely to have their doubts set at rest through the agency of Mr. Tom Taylor's play, "Won by a Head," now being played at the Queen's, which, while it professes to explain several important but mysterious passages in that low-born statesman's career, simply involves the student of political intrigue in a hopeless web of petty Italian diplomacy. If it is incomprehensible that a stud-groom should attain the dignity of Prime Minister (even of Parma), much more incomprehensible are the details of the various steps by which he obtained his extraordinary promotion. Better to accept the fact than to endeavour to account for it with Mr. Tom Taylor's assistance. "Won by a Head" is simply incomprehensible. It is difficult to detect any connecting link between any two consecutive incidents in the piece. As nearly as I could gather, the Archduchess Hermenia, having compromised herself with an Italian Count Volpaccio, employs John Ford (the Tom Ward of history) to rescue from his clutches certain letters of hers which the Count threatens to publish. Ford achieves their rescue through means which I will not venture to explain, and hands them over to the Archduchess. That potentate, however, fearing that Ford may reveal her secret, orders him to be confined in the Schwartzberg prison; whereupon he informs her that the papers he handed to her are merely clever forgeries of the actual letters, and that those documents are now in the possession of his wife. He obtains his liberty on condition of surrendering the genuine letters, and is promoted to high honour and substantial dignity in consequence. This bare story is enveloped in such a cloud of accessory incidents, that its outline is very difficult to make out. Indeed, I confess that it is only by supplying a series of connecting links from the inexhaustible stores of my own imagination that I have been able to give to the half dozen important situations in the play the semblance of an intelligible plot. Mrs. Stirling is quite at home as the pompous, shrewd Archduchess. Mr. Emery is not seen to advantage in a "personation part" which involves the use of five or six disguises. Mr. George Rignold will, perhaps, be better when he is more familiar with his part. On the second night of the piece he broke down completely in an important scene, and when the prompter endeavoured to supply him with the missing words Mr. Rignold very coolly exclaimed, "There is nothing whatever like that in the manuscript!" Miss Hodgson played a small part very prettily. The piece is fairly mounted.

A new drama, entitled "Black and White," by Messrs. Fechter and Wilkie Collins, has been produced with success at the ADELPHI. The story is short and simple enough. A young French Count, Maurice De Layrac, has met in Paris a West Indian heiress, and, after her departure for Trinidad, he sets sail for the same island, in order to accept a playful invitation which he has received from her to be present at her birthday party. The heiress (Miss Milburn) is engaged to a brutal planter, Stephen Westcraft; but she cares little for him, and is only too ready to hand over her affections to the fascinating Frenchman. By a very clumsy contrivance both Miss Milburn and Westcraft overhear a disclosure made by Ruth, an old quadroon, to the effect that Maurice is her son, and therefore a slave by birth. Westcraft determines to use this information in frustrating Maurice's designs upon Miss Milburn's hand, and so contrives it that Maurice is actually thrown into prison to await his public sale as a slave. Miss Milburn (who has been married to Maurice) announces her intention of buying him at any cost, whereupon Westcraft goes secretly to the auction-office and buys him by private contract. Maurice has lost all hope of regaining his liberty, and is about to be led away as Stephen Westcraft's slave, when David, Maurice's trusty servant, appears with Ruth's freedom in his hand—a document which he has ingeniously discovered in an old building formerly occupied by Maurice's father. The piece is capitally acted—particularly by Mr. Fechter, as Maurice, and Mr. Belmore, as an incidental nigger. Mr. Stirling has a showy part as the brutal planter, and Mr. Atkins plays the part of the trusty servant without exaggeration. Miss Carlotta Leclercq is somewhat mannered as Miss Milburn; but she plays the part with much dramatic force nevertheless.

A PEER WITHOUT PROPERTY.—Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that the late Lord Brougham died without any assets. The explanation is that, long before his death, he had by deed of gift made over everything—except his pension, house and land, books, plate, furniture—to his brother William, the present peer, who in return provided for all expenses. Aversion to trouble about money matters is said to have suggested this arrangement. The Inland Revenue authorities, at first incredulous, satisfied themselves by private inquiry as to the bona fides and validity of the deed of gift. But it is a curious fact that an ex-Lord Chancellor, who for upwards of thirty years received a pension of £5000 a year, has died without paying a shilling of probate or legacy duty.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.





SALOON, OR WINTER-GARDEN, OF PRINCESS MATHILDE IN PARIS.



## ASSUMPTION, PARAGUAY.

The intelligence received from Paraguay still continues as vague and contradictory as it has been ever since the commencement of the war. The position of President Lopez, especially, is enveloped in mystery. According to one account, he is hiding in the mountains, with only a handful of followers; while another states that he has 15,000 men at his command, is recruiting by conscription all over the country, and has plenty of provisions, but is deficient in munitions of war. Lists of persons proscribed by Lopez, quite of wholesale magnitude, are said to have been found in Assumption; but these lists may have been prepared by agents of the allies in order to incline the inhabitants to favour the government set up there by the invaders. Amid all the obscurity that hangs over events in Paraguay, however, it is certain that a great portion of the country, including the capital city, is in the hands of the Brazilians and their allies, who seem determined to retain the hold they have acquired. The city of Assumption, or Amacion, of which we publish an engraving, is situated on the Paraguay river, about 170 miles N.E. of Corrientes, and 940 miles from Rio de Janeiro. It is inhabited by descendants of the original Spanish settlers and by Indians. The town is badly built, and unpaved; and its chief edifices, the cathedral and government-house, are mean structures. However, it is, or was until the commencement of the war, the centre of a considerable trade in hides, tobacco, sugar, Paraguay tea, and wax. Perhaps it may be interesting to know what Garibaldi, who is well acquainted with South America, its peoples, and its politics, thinks of the quarrel now pending. A paragraph recently appeared to the effect that Garibaldi had expressed himself strongly in favour of Brazil in the war which that empire has waged against Paraguay. A gentleman wrote to Garibaldi on the subject, and received the following reply, which sets the question at rest:—"Capra, March 28, 1869. The paragraph you sent me from the *Journal de Rio de Janeiro* in relation to the Imperial Brazilian Eagle, like all the Eagles in the world, endeavours to grow; and if the Republic of the River Plate were to consult me, I should say to them, 'Cut the talons of the Eagle!' Such is my opinion."

## SALON OF PRINCESS MATHILDE.

We have recently spoken of some of the more celebrated salons of the world of Paris, and we this week publish an engraving of one that must be accepted as the most beautiful of them all—the reception-room of Princess Mathilde. Nothing, surely, could exceed the exuberant display of luxury of passing from the cold streets during the recent inclement weather into a vestibule leading to a great apartment where the balmy colours, genial climate, and glorious colours of a tropical garden replaced the wintry aspect, and seemed to transport the visitor at once to another land. To pass at a step from the keen streets of Paris, amidst hail and snow, to a kind of paradise is an achievement which, while it does not decline the aid of art, is only to be effected by a recognition of what true beauty and enjoyment may be secured by following the guidance of nature; and the Princess has been able, by apparently simple means, to find a new fashion by going back to the origin of art itself. This splendid reception-room is a conservatory, with a difference. A slender edifice of iron and glass, made solid enough to sustain a palatial character, part of its transparent walls draped, its iron pillars coloured, its looks fitted with some architectural beauties, its furniture substantial and yet elegant, its floor covered with thick carpets from Turkey, Smyrna, and Persia, glowing with intense and yet subdued Oriental dyes. Everything is of the most luxurious description in this beautiful apartment, which is neither house nor garden; and the fortunate visitors may promenade where marble vases, Japanese boxes, velvety green borders, and mossy banks contain plants and flowers that are in themselves a delight. Fountains spread their feathery branches, strange leaves of metallic lustre glisten with the light reflected from half-drawn mirrors, hyacinthine blossoms change hue with the shifting



THE LATE GENERAL BARON JOMINI.

shadows, a hundred vast bouquets of leaves and blooms invite inspection, and harmonise with the hangings that relieve the walls, or the ornaments of glass and porcelain that add their decoration to the scene. Sculpture, too, gives another charm in some portion of the room, where the flowers and plants are so disposed as to lead up to a figure in marble or silver bronze. The candelabras are in keeping with the place, and the lamps seem to be great globe-like pearls strung to lustrous lines. Who but an eminent auctioneer could catalogue the various luxurious seats in this splendid saloon—chairs, sofas, lounges, and footstools of all nations, from the Turkish divan to the American rocking-chair? What pen but that of M. Théophile Gautier could describe the rich jays of Japanese porcelain, the flood of light from a thousand crystals, the sheen of satin, and the soft glow of velvet; the sparkle of jewels and the subdued rustling of passing robes; the tables and desks of precious woods; the inlaid cabinets of ebony; the ivory carvings and nicknacks; the tokens of a sweet feminine presence in the little boxes, where scissors and a scrap or two of needlework attest the presiding genius of the place; the pictures, few and far between, but not wanting to complete the coup d'œil; the Venetian glass and Chinese dragons, and chinamen in earthenware? Let it suffice to say that all these things are included in the splendid saloon where Princess Mathilde receives her distinguished guests; and to acknowledge that there is some excuse even for a

journalist to go into temporary raptures when he finds himself amidst so brilliant and so beautiful a scene.

## THE LATE GENERAL JOMINI.

Tasso died at Paris, a few days ago, a veteran who was a prominent actor in the stirring times which characterised the sway of the First Napoleon in France, and who, moreover, was still more famous as the historian of military events than as an actor in them. This was General Henri Jomini, Baron of the Empire, who was born at Payerne, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, on March 26, 1779, and served in a Swiss regiment in French pay until 1795, when all foreign troops were disbanded. After engaging in commerce he returned to Switzerland, and, although very young, received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia. Re-entering France, in 1801, he obtained the grade of Chef de Battalion, and was made Colonel the year following. Meanwhile, he had not been neglectful of theoretical military studies. In 1803 he produced his "Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires," and in 1805 his "Mémoire sur les Probabilités de la Guerre de France." Napoleon became so well pleased with his services that about the same time he gave him the title of Baron. In 1808 he accompanied Marshal Berthier into Spain; but, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the two, he remained inactive. He was, however, long restored to favour, and in 1811 was nominated General of Brigade, while in his favour was re-established the office of Historiographer of France, unoccupied since the time of Marmontel. In 1812 he was made Governor of Wilna. Ney proposed Jomini to the Emperor for the rank of General of Division, but the latter obstinately refused to confer this rank upon him; and even sent him back to France, in order to punish him for some negligence. Taking advantage of an armistice, he entered the service of Russia, and for this desertion was sentenced to death by a French council of war; the Emperor Alexander, however, nominated the condemned soldier Lieutenant-General, and attached him to his person as Aide-de-Camp. Nevertheless, Jomini would not accept any command in the Russian army, and preserved as a profound secret, as Napoleon himself knew, the French plan of operations, of which he had perfect knowledge. In 1815 he accompanied the Czar to Paris, where he remained some time to repeat the work on which his fame as a military historian chiefly rests, "Histoire Critique et Militaire des Guerres de la Révolution, de 1792 à 1801" (1806, 5 vols.; third edit., 1819-24, 12 vols., 8vo.). Jomini returned to Russia, where he was charged by Alexander to complete the military education of his brother, the late Emperor Nicholas. Since 1825 he has had permission to reside in Brussels, and lately in France.

## THE FORTHCOMING ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

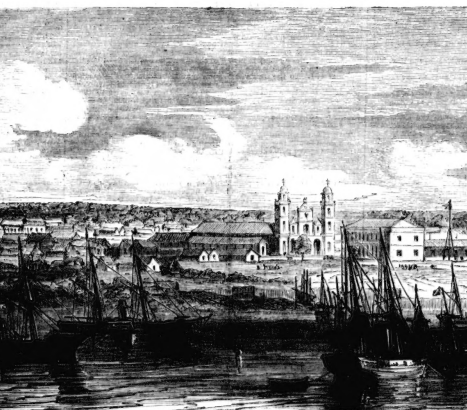
The following is a list (says the *Full-Moon Gazette*) of the principal pictures which will be sent in to the next Academy Exhibition:—

Mr. Millais, R.A., owing to his recent severe illness, has been able to finish but two pictures—one, "Vanesa," a companion to the "Sally," exhibited last year; the other a portrait of Mr. Fowler, G.R.

Mr. Frith, R.A., has several pictures. "Alibiado and Don Quixote," the scene in which the lady feigns to swoon away for love of the romantic hero; "Hope and Fear," a picture of modern life in two compartments, one a young gentleman proposing for a young lady's hand to her father, the other showing the mother comforting the girl and inspiring her with hope as to the decision; "Well Dressed Selling Oranges in the Pit of the Theatre," a scene from "Twelfth Night"; and a half-length of a "Man in Armour."

Mr. Croxall, R.A., has four English landscapes.

Mr. Viat Coe sends three large pictures—one a rich sunset seen from a moorland spot near Leith Hill; "Floating down to Camelot,"



ASSUMPTION, THE CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY.



an autumn sunrise on a river flowing between wooded banks; and a view on the Aran.

Mr. Erskine Nicol, R.A., has a picture of Irish life, which he calls "The Disputed Boundary," representing two farmers quarrelling over an estate-map and the lawyer interposing between them.

Mr. Horsley, R.A., has several pictures in his usual style, the most important being "The Gaiety's Daughter," the scene of which is laid on the winding stairs in a turret, down which a male and female figure are descending.

Mr. O'Neill, R.A., has three pictures—a scene from "Pericles," a portrait piece; and a large picture representing the billiard-room of the Garrick Club, containing many portraits of the members.

Mr. Elmore, R.A., has three pictures—a scene from "Katherine and Petruchio," a group of "Jewesses in Algeria," and a half-length of "Judith."

Mr. Ansdell, R.A., has several pictures—"The Victor," the survivor after a fierce combat between two stags; "The Spanish Shepherd," with a view of the Alhambra in the distance; "Winter Shooting," a pony laden with ptarmigan and hares, gillies in attendance; and "The Unwelcome Visitor," a fox "rebutted" by the parent of two lambs after which he is instituting search.

Mr. Leighton, R.A., has also several pictures, "St. Jerome" in his agony of prayer; "The Birth of Rhodes," founded on the old mythological legend that the island of Rhodes rose from the sea to meet the kiss of Helios, the sun-god; "Dædalus Preparing Icarus for his Flight;" and "Electra Mourning at the Tomb of Agamemnon."

Mr. V. Prinsep's largest picture is also on a classical subject "Bacchus and Ariadne." Mr. Prinsep has also a picture of a lady reclining after the bath, which he calls "A Siesta;" and two very pretty female figures—"An Amateur Dairymaid," and "Hetty," a girl at the churn.

Mr. Calderon, R.A., has one large oil painting, one of medium size, and a water-colour drawing. The first, designated by the quoted line, "Sighing, he looked into his lady's face," represents the old story of the boy in humble life who betrays the secret of his heart in his enraptured gaze on the patrician lady whom he is rowing in his boat. The second is an episode in French history, showing the sister of the Duc de Guise persuading the monk Jacques Clement to the murder of Henri III. The water-colour is a life-size female figure, which the artist calls "The Fruit-Seller."

Mr. Armitage, R.A., has a large nude female study of Hero lifting aloft the beacon by which Leander shapes his course.

Mr. Yeames, A.R.A., has a large picture, representing the hiding of a Jacobite youth in the spacious chimney of the hall of the paternal mansion. The father, mother, and female relations are present; and a young girl, apparently a sister of the fugitive, is keeping watch at a window. Mr. Yeames has another picture, representing a pair of *moyen-age* lovers disturbed by the pattering footsteps of a child who is approaching.

Mr. Orchardson, A.R.A., contributes a scene in the ante-chamber of a Mæcenas of the Middle Ages, thronged with types of various characters seeking an audience with the great man. A lack-lustre poet, a Benvenuto-Cellini "of the period," a forester with a dog with which the jester of my lord is playing; a bravo with his poniard and a swashbuckler with his rapier, both for hire; an appealing tenant, and a few gaping loungers make up the group.

Mr. H. S. Marks sends "The Minstrel's Gallery"—or, more properly speaking, the ante-chamber to the Minstrel's Gallery—towards which the grave steward is conducting the minnesingers and the players on the viol, harp, lute, organ, &c., who are about to take part in some great festival.

Mr. Marcus Stone has a large picture of "Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth," compelled by her sister, Queen Mary, to attend the celebration of mass.

Mr. Hodgson avails himself of his recent experiences in Tangiers, his large picture representing an Arab story-teller narrating to an audience of Moors some of the thousand-and-one nights' wonders.

Mr. G. Storey, who first rose into notice by his picture of the little children at breakfast at Hever Castle, sends two different pictures of children—one of a little girl at work in her flower-garden, the other of two boys on their way to school. Mr. Storey has also a large picture of an old soldier asking alms of a very pretty young lady.

Mr. W. W. Wynfield has a picture of "The Rich Widow" (founded on an episode relating to Mrs. Bennett, as told in Mr. John Forster's biography of Sir John Elliot) surrounded by her suitors, and a smaller but more striking picture, after Mr. Leighton's manner, called "My Lady's Boudoir."

Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., has a large picture of "Luther Studying the Bible," and a smaller one of "Grinling Gibbon's Carving first introduced at Court."

Mrs. E. M. Ward's sole contribution relates to an episode in the life of the Old Pretender when a child.

**THE EXPORT BOOK TRADE.**—A Parliamentary return was issued on Tuesday showing, amongst other information, the quantity and value of books printed in and exported from the United Kingdom. The growth of this branch of industry was shown by returns for every tenth year, beginning from 1828. The books printed in the United Kingdom and exported during the year 1858 weighed 27,385 cwt. Last year they had increased to 61,408 cwt., and the value during the same period rose from £390,584 to £684,243. The United States were the largest purchasers, the value being £184,670; next to them, Australia, whose demand amounted to £148,413; and then Egypt, whose demand amounted to no less than £70,127, or more than £20,000 in excess of the value ten years previously. There was also a remarkable increase in the British North American demand.

**ORANGE INCENDIARISM.**—At a meeting held near Newry, the Rev. Mr. Stokes is reported to have observed that "it had been oddly proposed that some of the Protestant cathedrals should be handed over to the Roman Catholics; but he believed it was the feeling of 200,000 Orangemen of Ulster that if a single Protestant cathedral, Protestant church, or Protestant parsonage-house in the most remote or distant parts of Connaught or Munster was handed over to the apostate Church of Rome they would know where to find cathedrals that were just as good as the cathedrals handed over. They knew where to find the Roman Catholic cathedral of Armagh, and they felt that their 200,000 stout arms would be able to hold it. They would say to the pastors of every Protestant church that, before they gave it up to any apostate system, a barrel of gunpowder and a box of matches would send it to the winds of heaven."

**DECKED VESSELS FOR DEEP-SEA FISHING.**—Mr. Dempster, the "Old Voyager," informs us that fishermen at Newhaven are now seriously considering and discussing at meetings the propriety and advantages of decked craft over the open yawls and cobbles for deep-sea fishing purposes. Their eyes are now turned towards experiments practically tested by the Eyemouth and Bournemouth fishermen, who have, for several years past, had their boats intended for deep-sea fishing decked right fore and aft. These boats have frequently been far out at sea at the time when severe storms overtook them; and fortunately for the fishermen their craft had a deck, otherwise their fate might have been similar to the seven brave men from Newhaven who perished lately in an open yawl about thirty miles east from the island of May. The Eyemouth and Bournemouth boats have practically convinced open yawl and cobble fishermen of the advantages of an upper deck right fore and aft for comfort and safety in stormy weather; but still they have a want to render them complete to supply the market every morning with real deep-sea living fish, and that want is a "well-deck." The fishermen of Newhaven, near Edinburgh, whilst talking the matter over, could see numerous advantages that would accrue to their village were all their fishermen furnished with decked welled boats, instead of open yawls. Independent of the dangers they are exposed to in open yawls by being swamped when there is a stiff breeze and a short sea, their boats go so fast that they ship much water, and much spray falls into the boats, so that the men have to be constantly baling to keep them free. The crew of a decked boat is relieved from this trouble, as any water that falls on deck again runs into the sea through the scupper-holes. The Newhaven fishermen can also see another advantage that will come out of decked welled fishing-craft trading to that village. It would prevent their women going every morning to the Edinburgh wholesale fish-market with empty baskets on their backs, in the expectation of getting a quantity of fish there brought by rail to purchase and sell. Very frequently they are disappointed, and have again to return with empty baskets. With welled vessels trading to Newhaven, and the fish auctioned off wholesale, a nucleus for general improvement on fisheries extension and fish-market reform would then be commenced that would probably end in success.

### THE OPERA.

WITH the exception of Mdlle. Vanzini, all the singers who have hitherto appeared at the Royal Italian Opera have been members of Mr. Mapleson's company—that is to say, of the company directed last summer by Mr. Mapleson at Drury Lane. As to Mdlle. Vanzini, it may be remembered that she made her first appearance last April as Oscar in "Un Ballo in Maschera." The part of Gilda in "Rigoletto" was afterwards assigned to her, and she achieved considerable success in both characters. Her voice is not powerful, but it is delicate and flexible, and Mdlle. Vanzini sings with good expression. Her acting, too, is graceful, so that she possesses many very valuable qualifications. Mdlle. Vanzini has now resumed the part of Gilda in a very admirable cast, which comprises Signor Mongini as the Duke of Mantua, Mr. Santley as Rigoletto, Mdlle. Schalchi as Maddalena, and Signor Foli as Sparafucile, the bravo. Mdlle. Vanzini was particularly successful in the solo "Caro nome," in the duet at the Duke's palace, where Gilda is at length discovered by her distracted father, and in the very beautiful and admirably dramatic quartet of the fourth act—a masterpiece in an opera which is itself a masterpiece of its composer. The quartet in "Rigoletto" is one of the finest examples that can be cited of the power of music to give a simultaneous presentation of various and conflicting emotions. No spoken dialogue, however skillfully constructed, could impress the hearer as the concerted music impresses him with the whole intention of the scene; in which the recklessness of the King; the levity of the dancing-girl to whom he was making love; the despair of the jester's daughter, whom he has betrayed; and the passion of the jester, who believes that he has already accomplished his revenge, all find expression—and, what is particularly to be remarked, simultaneous expression. Signor Mongini, if not the most graceful, is certainly the most energetic, Duke of Mantua on the operatic stage. Hisings with admirable spirit, and has at this moment the finest tenor voice of the day. Signor Mongini's vigorous delivery of the happily-conceived melody "La Donna e Mobile" roused the audience to enthusiasm, and the successful vocalist had to proclaim a second time the instability of woman's affection. In the character of Rigoletto, Mr. Santley shows himself a fine actor as well as a most accomplished singer. Whether in regard to voice, style, or dramatic power, Mr. Santley has no superior in this arduous but far from ungrateful part. "The progress," says an excellent critic, "made by Mr. Santley in the histrionic department of his calling is worth pointing to as a sign of what may be done by honest industry, allied to a naturally strong intelligence. When Mr. Santley first appeared on the Italian lyric stage he had already won and merited high position as a singer, but as an actor he seemed to lack almost every essential requisite. He has contrived, however, by slow and sure degrees, carefully feeling his way step by step, to remedy in a great measure his failings in this respect; and those who have watched his improvement with interest see no reason for believing that he is likely, even now, to stand still, content with what he has achieved." On the occasion of "Rigoletto" being performed for the first time this season, the orchestra was conducted by Signor Li Calsi, who, it appears, is to take the musical directorship by turns with Signor Arditi. It is a curious arrangement, which we do not at present fully comprehend. Will the direction of certain operas be assigned to Signor Li Calsi, and the direction of certain other operas to Signor Arditi, or is each chef-d'orchestre to do duty so many times a week?

On Saturday last "Fidelio" was performed to a very numerous audience. This time Signor Arditi conducted. The singers were again those of Her Majesty's Theatre, this time without even a contingent of one from the other house. The whole performance was strikingly successful, from the overture (the third of the series of overtures which Beethoven wrote for his one opera) to the passionate duet in which Leonora and Florestan, after all their misfortunes, are once more united. Mdlle. Titiens was, of course, the Leonora of the evening. It is one of her finest representations, and absolutely one of the finest representations to be seen on the lyric stage. Signor Bulterini, a tenor with a powerful voice and a determination to distinguish himself, played the part of Florestan. Signor Bulterini is young and vigorous, and, if he would but shout more softly, would produce a far better impression on the audience. Mr. Santley sings the music of Don Pizarro to perfection, and represents the character satisfactorily in a dramatic point of view. As Marcellina, Mdlle. Sinico sang and played in her usual clever and agreeable style. Mr. Charles Lyall's careful, characteristic performance of the part of Giacchino was particularly remarkable. The opera was listened to throughout with the greatest interest, and is to be repeated on Tuesday.

A line must, for the present, suffice to record the reappearance of Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, who has heard for the first time this season on Tuesday, in "Linda di Chamouni."

**The National Choral Society,** conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin, will give a Mendelssohn Night at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, April 20, when the "First Walpurgis Night" and the "Hymn of Praise" (Lobgesang) will be performed. Miss Arabella Smyth, Mr. Lander, and Mr. Sims Reeves are already engaged.

**THE SABBATH QUESTION.**—Three deputations waited on the Home Secretary on Monday in reference to the opening of museums—two, from the National Sunday League and from the east end of London, in favour of the opening of museums on Sundays; and one from the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, in favour of opening them on week-day evenings and against the opening on Sundays. In answer to the first two bodies, Mr. Bruce said that he did not believe the opening of museums and similar institutions on Sundays would be in any way injurious to religion; and he thought that much mischief had arisen in this country in consequence of Sunday being considered the only day for entertaining religious feelings. He was strongly in favour of entertaining religious feelings in the way in which Sunday was to be observed ought to be decided by the national will. To the Lord's Day Rest deputation, which was introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Home Secretary said that, individually, he was firmly of opinion that no harm would result from the course to which they were so much opposed; but, being appealed to as a member of the Government, he had no hesitation in saying that, if he believed the general feeling was to keep the Sabbath as it now is, he would be the last man in the world to offer any opposition.

**THE MANUFACTURE OF PINS.**—About the middle of the last century the Ryland family introduced into Birmingham the two new industries of wire-drawing and pin-making, which at that period were regarded as twin handicrafts. After a steady development of five-and-twenty years, the pin trade was transferred to an ancestor of the present eminent firm of Thomas Phipson and Son. A few years since every schoolboy's manual contained a sketch of the operation of pinmaking as a remarkable instance of the division of labour. A single pin had to undergo the manipulation of not less than fourteen pairs of hands before it was ready for the cushion in my lady's boudoir. This forcible illustration no longer applies. Pinmaking, like other industries, has been subject to the scientific progress and improvement of the age, and the process is now comparatively simple. An American engineer named Wright patented, in 1824, a pin-machine, which during the revolution of a single wheel produced a perfect pin. Mr. Thomas Phipson thus describes Wright's machine, which, having undergone many improvements, is now in operation at the factory of the former, here:—"The principal shaft gives motion in its rotation to several sliders, levers, and wheels, which work the principal parts of the machine. A slider pushes forward pinners, which draw wire from a reel at every rotation of the shaft, and advance such a length of wire as will produce one pin. A die cuts off this length of wire by the descent of its upper 'chap,' and the latter then opens a carrier which takes on the wire to the pinning apparatus. Here it is received by a holder, which turns round while a bevel-edged file-wheel, rapidly revolving, gives to the wire its rough point. It proceeds immediately by a second carrier to a second and finer file-wheel, by which the pointing is finished. A third carrier transfers the pin to the first heading-die, and, by the advance of a steel punch, one end of the pin wire is forced into a recess, whereby the head is partially produced. A fourth carrier removes the pin to a second die, where the heading is completed. When the heading-bar retires a forked lever draws the pin from the die and drops it into a receptacle below. It is then ready to be 'whitened' and 'stacked.' The whitening is performed in a copper vessel placed on a fire, in which the pins are boiled in water along with grains of metallic tin and a little bitartrate of potash. When the boiling has continued for about four hours the pins and the tin grains are removed, thoroughly washed, dried, and polished in bran. Various kinds of apparatus are employed for sticking the pins into sheets of fluted paper and also for folding the paper for the wrappers."

### THE EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF MR. BENJAMIN HIGGS.

BENJAMIN HIGGS, late of Tide End House, Teddington, regarding whom a paragraph appeared in our last week's Number, absconded on the 5th of March from the employment of the Great Central Gas Company, in whose service he had been for several years. His salary at the time of his disappearance was under £400 per annum. His establishment at Teddington, however, was of almost princely character. Mr. Higgs's habits were luxurious and extravagant in the extreme. The house, which contained about thirty rooms, was fitted and furnished in the most sumptuous style. A large pleasure ground ran down to the river Thames, where he had built a massive river wall. He had also a large kitchen garden and a model farm. He was building extensive stabling, fitted with all modern appliances, kept two pairs of carriages, nine horses, and several ponies, and his family carriage and brougham were the most substantial and elegant in the neighbourhood.

The domestic arrangements were in keeping with the general character of the establishment, there being eight female servants, five gardeners, one groom, a coachman, and an under-coachman, the household expenses requiring not less than £2000 a year. The furniture, the sale of which took place on Monday and Tuesday week, was of remarkable style and quality, as may be judged from the fact that a pianoforte sold for 155 gs. (which originally cost 300 gs.), but this was regarded as the greatest bargain of the sale. Mr. Higgs's personal tastes and habits were not less extravagant; his gold watch and diamond rings were the envy of the connoisseurs. He was musical too, and his weekly musical parties were graced by the presence of our most celebrated artists, who were sumptuously entertained and sent to London by special train. Mr. Higgs's benevolent instincts were as large as his expenditure was liberal, not to say extravagant. On three occasions he gave concerts at the Clarence Hotel, Teddington; the most celebrated professional singers were engaged, the programmes were marvels of artistic beauty, the expenses were paid by Mr. Higgs, and the entire proceeds were devoted to the building of new schools. On one occasion an insolvent received a cheque for £180, with which he effected a composition with his creditors. On another occasion an unfortunate man who was seriously injured by an explosion of the kitchen boiler while at Mr. Higgs's house was set up in business with £300. The Free Church of England at Teddington, which, however, Mr. Higgs never attended, received a new organ at a cost of £300, and the same congregation, now meeting in an iron church, recently rejoiced in the promise of £2000 towards a new and more substantial structure, which promise, however, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," has vanished with Mr. Higgs.

On the morning of his "departure" there were eighty men employed upon a new mansion which was in course of erection upon land he was to have purchased at a cost of £600 per acre. The purchase, however, was never completed, although the buildings were in progress. The mansion was estimated to cost £50,000. The contract for the brick and stone work was £12,500; and the contractor's sheds and outbuildings actually erected upon the ground cost £500. The freeholder was informed on the Tuesday before Mr. Higgs's departure that there would be some difficulty and delay in the purchase and completion of the freehold, in consequence of Higgs's wife's trustees having failed to meet their engagements. It should be observed that he accounted to his wife and friends for this extraordinary expenditure by saying that he had received a legacy of £90,000 from a relative. The immediate cause of his sudden departure—the mysterious advertisement, the still more mysterious paragraphs in the newspapers, and the long delay in publishing the facts, have yet to be explained to the public, and especially to the shareholders of the defrauded company. It is certain that for several days before leaving he was making preparations for his departure. We are informed that on Friday afternoon, March 5, he entered the Waterloo train as usual; but instead of alighting at Twickenham, proceeded on to Reading, thence to Liverpool, and that night went on board a steamer for America. There is one side to this extraordinary story which is indescribably painful—Mr. Higgs has left behind him a wife and eight children (probably by this time nine), who until now were ignorant of the source whence all the comforts and luxuries of their home were derived, and therefore innocent of all participation in the fraud, and, we are sorry to add, are rendered absolutely destitute and dependent upon others.

**HOW THE MONEY GOES.**—The cost of the transport of troops at home, according to the Estimates in 1868-9, was £67,500; and in 1869-70, £82,500. Some recent moves in Ireland will illustrate how this large sum is reached. The 15th Regiment landed at Cork, proceeded to Fermoy, and in ten days moved back to Cork to be stationed. The 63rd Regiment moved from the Curragh to Cork, December, 1868, and in February, 1869, headquarters and four companies proceeded to Fermoy, changing quarters with eight companies of the 39th Regiment, which had been at Fermoy about four months.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**THE BEVERLEY ELECTION.**—The minutes of evidence taken at the trial of the Beverley election petition have been published. The Judge's report to the Speaker is of unusual length. Baron Martin declares that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of any of the candidates; but that 104 persons, whose names are given, were proved to have been guilty of corrupt practices, and that there is reason to believe that such practices extensively prevailed, as he was perfectly satisfied that more than 800 electors were bribed. Except in one instance, no bribe less than 15s. appears to have been paid; £1 was proved to have been paid in several instances, but 17s. 6d. was the general bribe. Sir Henry Edwards and Edmund Hegan Kennard were declared not duly elected, and the election for the borough was void.

**THE NORWICH MURDER CASE.**—The clerk to the Norwich magistrates has received a letter from William Sheward with reference to the extraordinary charge of murder against the convict William Sheward. The letter bears the Brighton postmark, under date "March 31," and is in the following terms:—"Near Brighton, March 31.—Sir,—I have been kept in a very painful state of excitement waiting for the decision of the jury as to the innocence or guilt of William Sheward, although partly resting satisfied of their finding him not guilty of murder, as the supposed murdered woman is now dictating this to her sole companion and attendant for the last sixteen years. I now wish to tell you word for word as I dictate, being too weak and ill to do it myself. While living very unhappily as the wife of the accused, from the fact of not caring about him, and being so different to the dear soul who kept me previous, and knowing him for years, he would have been married had he been able to do so, and gave me a handsome amount on my marriage to William Sheward. It was after my marriage that I heard of my only love being ill on a bed of sickness, and he wrote to me begging me to come and attend to him in this very neighbourhood which I am now living in, and have never left, or will ever leave again alive. He died here, leaving me sufficient invested for my life, with the promise I would not return or make myself known to my husband and friends. You may believe the above or not, as I shall not make myself known, not even if the law should do its worst. Scarcely hoping this strange communication can take effect without stronger proof, as I feel sure the least excitement in my present state of health would be certain death, I feel myself justified in retaining my privacy under any circumstances, as it is my husband's madness is hastening him to the grave.—Written for Mrs. Sheward at her express desire, A. T." It must be admitted that this is, as the writer observes, a "strange communication;" but, in spite of its ungrammatical sentences, the meaning is throughout tolerably clear. It was posted at Brighton on March 31, the day on which the London morning papers containing a full report of the trial of Sheward would reach Brighton. The letter appears to have been written by a woman, and the writing is moderately good. It is difficult to say at present whether any value can be attached to the above document; and the Norwich magistrates are not inclined to initiate any action in the matter, although the convict's solicitor (Mr. Stanley) is pursuing inquiries on the subject. The friends of Sheward affirm that the person referred to in the letter is one Worseldine; and, although at the trial Worseldine appeared to have only a mythical existence, it is affirmed that there really was such a person, and that Mrs. Sheward lived with him before her marriage with the convict now under sentence of death. Inquiries have been made as to the history of Worseldine; but the explanation sought to be given for the meagre account afforded of him is that the pecuniary resources at the disposal of Sheward and his family were insufficient to thoroughly collect and exhaust the evidence which might, under more favourable circumstances, have been adduced on his behalf. The Sheriff of Norfolk has fixed the 19th inst. for Sheward's execution. A memorial is in course of signature to the Home Secretary, praying for a remission of the capital punishment, on the ground that the evidence upon which the prisoner was convicted was unsatisfactory.



## POLICE.

**IMPORTANT TO WATER CONSUMERS.**—Mr. Elisha Bates, the secretary of the East London Waterworks Company, appeared before Mr. Benson, at the Thames Police Court, last Saturday, to answer a summons taken out by Mr. Thomas Watson, a carpenter, of White Horse-street, Ratcliff, which charged the defendant with unlawfully demanding of the said Thomas Watson the sum of £10 19s. for one quarter's supply of water, the said sum not being proportionate to the annual value of the tenement of the complainant. Mr. Denny, solicitor, defended Mr. Bates. Mr. Charles Young, solicitor, opened the case for the complainant as one of great injustice and oppression on the part of a water company, and said two years ago the complainant entered on the occupation of the premises in White Horse-street, Ratcliff, which had been previously occupied by Mr. Washbourne, a ginger-beer manufacturer. At that time the water was of course supplied by meter. No special agreement was made between the complainant and the East London Waterworks Company as to how Mr. Watson was to pay for the water supplied to him; but the meter previously used by Mr. Washbourne remained on the premises and was not removed by the company. Mr. Watson paid 10s. per quarter for water, and 2s. 6d. per quarter in addition for the use of the meter during the whole of the time he has occupied the premises up to Jan. 8 last. At that time there was 25s. due for two quarters' supply and two quarters' rental of the meter, which sum the complainant was prepared to pay. On Jan. 9 a most oppressive and illegal proceeding was adopted by the water company. Two men in their employ entered the defendant's premises, and demanded £10 19s. in excess and beyond the 25s. which the complainant admitted was due, and which he tendered, at the same time declaring his intention not to pay any more or to entertain the charge of £10 19s. for one moment. The company's men immediately cut off the supply of water, and the complainant had been without any ever since, to his great inconvenience. The complainant had suffered much for the want of water for three months, and two of his children had been laid down with scarlet fever.

Mr. Denny argued that the magistrate had no jurisdiction. The section of the Act of Parliament applied only to water supplied by rental, and not to where a person consumed by meter. He added that the consumption appeared for the last quarter to have been 392,000 gallons.

Mr. Charles Young—Impossible; the consumption for the last quarter, ending Jan. 5, did not exceed the ordinary rate. The same state of things existed. There were the same number of persons in the house as before.

Mr. Benson held that he had jurisdiction, and should proceed to adjudicate on the case.

Mr. Watson, in answer to the magistrate, said there was no waste of water to his knowledge. He had only two taps, one to the cistern over the water-closet supplied by a patent ball-tap, as required by the East London Waterworks Company, and one to the sink in the back kitchen. The service-pipe from the meter to the supply was half-an-inch in diameter only.

Mr. Benson said he believed the case to be quite unparalleled, and any person coming *ex parte* in a common view must consider it so. Here was a man, a small tradesman, with only two small miserable taps, one to his cistern and one to his sink, using it not for the purposes of trade, but only for home consumption, to drink and to wash the hands and faces of himself and family, suddenly deprived of a necessary element, and an exorbitant demand made upon him. The Water Company had actually dared to charge the complainant more than his rental. He should have no hesitation in deciding what the complainant would have to pay for his supply of water from the East London Waterworks Company—namely, 25s., the arrears which had been already tendered, and for the future 40s. per annum, being 1s. in the pound on the rental.

Mr. Charles Young—I presume the water will be laid on by the company, and at their cost?

Mr. Bates said that should be done immediately.

Mr. Charles Young—I think, Sir, it is a case in which you will be inclined, after what has been said, to order costs.

Mr. Benson—Certainly, the complainant is entitled to his costs. I have no power to give him redress for the injury he has sustained, nor is it my duty to advise him. The proper mode of obtaining satisfaction is in another court. There is no doubt he will be properly advised. I have no power to inflict a penalty, but his costs of coming here I shall allow. I order the defendant to pay to the complainant 2s. costs.

The money was immediately paid.

**A THOROUGH BLACKGUARD.**—At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, a rough-looking fellow, named John Scott, described as a seaman, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with stealing a clock, the property of his mother, Jane Scott, and also with committing a violent assault upon James Want, a detective constable, in order to prevent his apprehension. The prosecutor, it appeared, was a respectable person who is engaged as housekeeper at No. 72, Great Tower-street. The clock in question was safe in one of her rooms on Monday morning, and the prisoner, who, it appeared, was a drunken, dissipated fellow, went to the place, and after he was gone the clock was missed. Information was given to the police, and a detective constable named Want went to the east end of the town to look for the prisoner, accompanied by two of the latter's brothers, for the purpose of identifying him. They found the prisoner, accompanied by a lot of low characters, outside Wilton's Music-hall, in Wellclose-square, and the officer told him what he was charged with, and said that he meant to take him to the Seething-lane police station. The prisoner replied, "Do you?" and on the officer replying that he did, he said, "Not you, nor fifty of you," and attempted to throw the constable down. A violent struggle then took place between them, during which the prisoner kicked the constable in a dangerous part of his body, and attempted to do him serious injury. A Thames police-constable endeavoured to assist the officer, but the moment he laid hold of him the prisoner knocked him down. At length he was forced into a shop, and, assistance being procured, he was removed to Leman-street police station, where he was detained until two City police-constables were sent for, who conveyed him to

Seething-lane police station. It turned out that the prisoner had sold the clock, which was worth £4, in Petticoat-lane for 5s., and had got drunk with the money. He was remanded.

**A CAUTION TO LADIES.**—Sarah Bryant and Emma James were charged at Lambeth, on Tuesday, with committing two plate robberies. On Dec. 3 the prisoners called at the house of Mr. Silverlock, 8, Stockwell-place, Stockwell. The prisoner James asked the servant if Mrs. Silverlock subscribed to the Orphan School, as they wanted a vote. Mrs. Silverlock was ill in bed, and Bryant said they would not trouble her. The servant asked if they knew the lady, and they said they did, and requested her to ask Mrs. Silverlock if she would give them her vote. The servant left them in the room and went up stairs, and returned immediately, and told them that Mrs. Silverlock had given her vote. They said they were sorry, and would write. They were let out, and it was afterwards discovered that a silver sugar-basin was missing. The second charge against the prisoners was for a robbery at Mr. Robert Smith's, 20, Brixton-place. Caroline Edwards stated that on Feb. 20 she was cook to Mr. Smith. On that day there was a double knock and ring at the front door, and the prisoner James was there with another woman. They asked to see Mrs. Smith, and were shown into the drawing-room and left there. Soon afterwards the drawing-room bell was rung, and the witness answered it. The two women were standing up, and James had her back to the witness. The other woman spoke to witness, and said they had got another appointment, and would call again in a quarter of an hour. She said her sister's cough was troublesome, but if they got out into the fresh air it might go off. The witness let them out. On asking them if they would allow her to go up and tell her mistress they were going, they said it did not matter. Soon afterwards the housemaid called her, and she found that the plate-basket had been emptied. There had been no one there except the two women. Mrs. Smith said she missed a silver fish-slice, a silver gravy-plate, four silver table-spoons, four silver forks, and other articles. Some of the articles now produced were among them. An attempt had been made to erase the initials, but she could see the letters R. A. S. on them. George Hagle, 32 W., stated that on Monday night he went to 33, Myatt's-road, Camberwell, and in a back room found a box, in which were three forks, two spoons, and a sauce-ladle, now produced and identified by the last witness. He found thirteen duplicates in a little box, and nine plated forks erased in the same manner. A remand was asked for, as it was expected that by publicity some further information could be obtained respecting the prisoners. Mr. Elliott granted the application.

**THE BEAR AND THE BEAR-LEADERS.**—Last Saturday the Brentford bench of magistrates were engaged for some time in investigating a charge against two Frenchmen, named Le Trim Salim and Joseph Jerant, of creating an obstruction with a performing bear and dog, and also of assaulting and wilfully endangering the life of a police officer in the execution of his duty. Whilst the prisoners were under examination the bear was secured to the railings in front of the Townhall. It appeared that the prisoners were found performing with the bear in the streets of Hounslow, when a constable named Thomas Bolton told them that the law did not allow them to obstruct the streets in the way they were doing. Jerant threw down the drum which he had been playing and drew a large knife, which he flourished over the constable's head. The latter, however, procured assistance, and the whole *ménage* were walked off to the police station at Hounslow. At the station a most extraordinary scene occurred. When the prisoners found that they were to be detained, Jerant seized the heavy pole with which the bear performs and knocked one of the constables down. He next gave a sign to the bear, and the animal, rising on its hind legs, struck a second constable to the ground. The officers then found it expedient to secure their own safety by resorting to their truncheons. The bear then made his way up the staircase, much to the alarm of some female occupants of the rooms above. Eventually the police succeeded in compelling one of the prisoners to control the brute, and it was ultimately locked up in the patrol's loose-box. The chairman of the bench, addressing the prisoners, said they had promised the police magistrates in London that they would leave the country; but they had not only not done so, but they were now found committing the very offence with respect to which they had been cautioned. When told to desist they threatened the police. They must now be taught that such things were not tolerated in this country, for they would go to the House of Correction for one month's hard labour. The bear was conveyed in the afternoon, together with the two prisoners, to the Zoological Gardens in an omnibus. Before the vehicle reached Kew Bridge the brute forced his way out into the road, to the great terror of the spectators. He was soon recaptured, however, by the prisoners, and the remainder of the journey was performed on foot. After the animal had been lodged safely at the "Zoo," the two prisoners were conveyed to Coldbath-fields.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE IRISH CHURCHMEN.**—Sir Joseph Napier, at a meeting just held in Dublin, said an effort was being made to destroy an ancient institution with vested rights, "growing up for more than seven centuries, protected by fundamental laws, by the faith of treaties, and by every pledge that man could give." Of the sixteen millions, the amount of the property of the Church, ten and a quarter millions, he said, were to be devoted "to save the Imperial treasury, to benefit the landlords, pay for the endowment of Maynooth, and to provide the Regium Donum for the Presbyterians, to which Parliament was bound." The "nurses" for whom money was to be granted would, he added, be "taught to baptize children, and make them good subjects of the other Church." "He had been reproached for speaking too warmly, but 'out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' He hated injustice." Sir Edward Grogan and the Bishop of Cork also spoke. The former reiterated "they could have no compromise." The Bishop made no reference to the Church question. At a Monaghan meeting the Rev. Mr.

Flanagan, according to the local newspapers, said: "Those rights and liberties which they were ready to lay down their lives to preserve were now threatened, and a voice had gone forth from Ireland, and was sounding throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the Protestants of the country would not submit to be trampled upon. Would the sons of men who would not suffer a tyrant King to deprive them of their rights allow a tyrant Parliament to do so? The Protestants of Ireland were ready to do just as their ancestors did, and before they would stand to be tyrannised over, they would rally round their Queen and resist their and her enemies to the utmost; and if a treacherous Ministry dare to bring her into a difficulty she would find her Protestant subjects of Ireland prepared to stand by her." On the same occasion Mr. Madden, D.L. and J.P., of Hilton Park, closed the meeting by observing:—"They were ready to stand by their Queen as long as she was prepared to stand by them, but no longer. They would stand by the Queen and Government as long as they maintained inviolate the national contract, but not one day beyond that. The Government of England at the present moment had fallen into the hands of men who, for their own purposes, were endeavouring to break the Act of Union. It was most likely the bill would pass in the Commons in a modified form, and he doubted if the Lords would have firmness to resist the pressure that would be brought to bear on them. Then the great point would be to support the Sovereign in her duty, which plainly would be to exercise her prerogative, and put her veto upon the measure."

**CURIOUS CASE OF WIFE DESERTION.**—The case of "York v. Rose the Younger" has just been tried at the Gloucester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Keating. This was an action to recover £360 for the maintenance during 180 weeks of the defendant's wife by her father, the plaintiff, at the rate of £2 a week. The plaintiff was an engineer in Staffordshire, and until recently kept a beer-house. The defendant was the son of an iron-master, residing at Moxley, near Wednesbury. In the year 1864 the plaintiff's daughter, Annie, went to live as cook to the defendant's father, being then about nineteen years old. In the year 1865 an intimacy sprang up between her and the defendant, who was a year or two younger. The courtship continued some time; he offered her marriage, and eventually, on the night of Aug. 7, 1865, the young couple eloped, and were married at Kenilworth, by the superintendent registrar, on Aug. 10. Meanwhile, the young man's father and friends were indignant at the step he had taken, and on the fourth day after the marriage he was arrested at his father's instance on a charge of stealing the boots he had on, he having accidentally put on his brother's boots in the hurry of departure. The defendant upon this told his wife to go back to her father's, and tell him to keep her in her own little room, and not to let her take part in the business, and that he would pay him handsomely. The father had accordingly maintained her on that footing from that time until now. Meanwhile, the defendant was kept almost a prisoner by his father at home; and, after some stolen interviews with his wife and a secret correspondence between them, he yielded to the influence of his parents and went to America for three years, only returning some months ago. Nothing was contributed by the defendant or his father to the wife's maintenance during the whole of that time, and the defendant now refused to live with her. The jury found for the plaintiff for £225.

**DISCOVERY OF HIDDEN PROPERTY.**—On Tuesday morning, as two lads, named Henry Williams and William Saunders, were looking for birds' nests on the Portsmouth ramparts at the back of Colewort Barracks, one of them thrust his arm up a gully-hole, and in doing so found a collar-box in which were two gold Albert chains, twenty gold finger-rings, and twenty-three gold earrings, all new. The boys took the property to the father of Saunders, who with them proceeded to the police station. The property is supposed to be part of the proceeds of a burglary effected at the house of Mr. Prior, a jeweller, living at Hanover-street, Portsea, whose premises were entered on the night of Sept. 9, 1868, and on which occasion 130 gold finger-rings, twenty-eight gold earrings, and eleven gold chains were stolen. A seaman named Smith was tried for that robbery before the Borough Recorder, Mr. Sergeant Cox, at the last Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for Portsmouth, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

**A FIGHT IN CHAPEL.**—The Yorkshire papers report an extraordinary disturbance which took place at a Methodist chapel at Batley on Sunday. The trustees and other people connected with the chapel have been quarrelling, it is stated, for some months, and last Sunday there was a regular battle, owing apparently to an obnoxious trustee having been locked out. This gentleman broke in, and was soon followed by a number of his friends. A serious disturbance then ensued. One of the Sunday-school teachers had a large piece bitten off his thumb, and a summons for the offence was issued yesterday morning. Another person was seriously injured by a buffet being thrown at his head from the direction of the pulpit. The bibles and hymn-books were strewn about the building. Twenty minutes' confusion and fighting was ended by the appearance of Inspector Weatherill and several of the officers of the West Riding constabulary.

**ELECTION AGENTS.**—At the Leeds Assizes, on Monday, an action was brought by Mr. Chapman, an insurance agent at Sheffield, against Mr. Price, Q.C., for £346, for services rendered as an election agent to that gentleman, who was a Conservative candidate at Sheffield at the general election, and for £10 expenses out of pocket. In the course of his evidence, the plaintiff having stated that he was an insurance agent, Mr. Justice Hayes remarked, "But he does not insure elections?" "No, my Lord," said Mr. Overend, the counsel for the defendant; "he only takes the premiums." The plaintiff said that he and some other persons from Sheffield called upon Mr. Price at his chambers in London. Mr. Price said he understood the expense of contesting one of the Sheffield seats would be very great; he (the plaintiff) replied, "Oh! no; it will only cost £3000 or £1000." His Lordship—"And do you think that is a small amount?" The

plaintiff—"I did, my Lord." Mr. Price made no objection, but appeared satisfied with the amount. I told him we had arranged with Mr. Spofforth that we would not enter into the contest unless we had a candidate who was prepared to spend that amount." His Lordship—"A man of 'principle' in more senses than one, you see." "Mr. Price," the plaintiff continued, "was to oppose Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill and to support the Permissive Bill, by which he would gain the support of 1000 or 1500 teetotallers. A document was prepared by a Mr. Thomas Flather and given to Mr. Price, in which it was estimated that 13,500 votes could be polled for a Conservative candidate, and that the probable expense would be £3500. Mr. Price had a private interview with Mr. Jobson Smith, who said that it was Mr. Price's duty to come down and contest one of the seats; that even if they struck off 25 per cent of the probable number of votes as stated in the document, he would still have a very good chance of winning a seat, and that, if he did not win a seat, he would get such a respectable minority as would be a moral influence and a support to the then Government. His Lordship—"I see, he would be a winner either way. If he gained a seat, all well and good; and, if he did not, he would poll such a respectable minority as would produce a moral influence? A moral influence on the one side and £3500 on the other." After a good deal of evidence had been taken, his Lordship suggested that the case was one for arbitration; but there was some hesitation by the defendant as to withdrawing a plea of fraud and misrepresentation. The Judge, however, said there were some items which he should feel it absolutely necessary to refer; so that if they went on they would be wasting time by proceeding with a case which at last must of necessity be referred. After some discussion it was agreed to refer the case to some gentleman, to say whether Mr. Price, as a man of honour, should pay more than he had paid. If there is any difficulty about an arbitrator, his Lordship is to name one absolutely.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—R. ANDREA, Bishopsgate-street, clerk.  
**BANKRUPT.**—T. H. BAILL, Stepany-green, clerk in holy orders—W. BARNES, Brill, cattle-dealer—C. BAUMAN, Long-square, builder—W. W. BELL, Peckham, commercial traveller—A. J. F. BEDWELL, Poplar, cheesemonger—J. BLACKMORE, Upper Kennington-lane, gasfitter—J. BROADBENT, Sandown, builder—H. COOK, St. John's-road, clerk—G. CHAMFION, Yalding, builder—J. CROSSLAND, Peckham, meat-dealer—W. DAK, Bethnal-green, baker—C. DUNK, Limehouse, builder—R. H. FOAT, Margate, builder—J. FOWLER, Poplar, grocer—G. GRAINGE, Bow, fishmonger—H. GREATORX, Chelsea, zinc-worker—J. GILLEY, Barkings-road, baker—W. HALLETT, East Greenwich, lighterman—J. WESTLEY, Liverpool, plumber—J. HAYNES, Bermondsey, greengrocer—W. C. HILL, Borough, baker—R. HUGHES, Kingsland, commission agent—H. JACOBS, Brighton, hardware dealer—W. JENNINGS, Goringham, fish merchant—H. JOHNSON, South Hackney, bricklayer—W. S. LEWIS, Oaksey, confectioner—T. KNIGHT, Chesham, warehouseman—L. LAWRENCE, Old Kent-road, cheesemonger—W. C. MILLS, South Norwood, smith—W. H. MITCHELL, Bethnal-green-road, wood-dealer—B. C. NASH, Kensal-road, J. PAICE, Wandsworth, lins and coal merchant—L. NORMAN, Lincoln's-inn-fields, attorney-at-law—J. OSBORN, King's-cross, greengrocer—J. B. PARSONS, Easton—G. R. PEARSON, Stoke Newington—G. H. PHILLIPS, Southampton, clerk—S. POLLOCK, Wapping, clothier's assistant—C. W. RAINGEL, Feltbam, secretary—R. RAWLINS, Wandsworth-road, draper—W. RYDER, Old Ford, furniture-dealer—W. H. SPENCER, Hampstead, tutor—H. W. SMITH, Lewisham, bricklayer—W. W. STEPHENS, Hackney-road, licensed victualler—W. G. TAYLOR, Richmond, surveyor—J. E. TYRRE, Southwark, baker—D. WISSON, Lambeth, pianoforte-maker—G. WILSON, Chesham, jun., Eastons, innkeeper—F. AXENDON, Chorlton-on-Medlock, commission agent—H. BARNES, Dorsetshire, civil engineer—E. BRADLEY, Worcester, carpenter—J. CARTER, Liverpool, tailor—W. COLLISON, East Winton, tailor—T. CLAYTON, New-down, innkeeper—W. CLARKSON, Liverpool, tobaccoist—COTES, Kirby-in-Ashfield, grocer—W. CROMPTON, Manchester, beer-seller—M. DOYLE, Everton, boot and shoe maker—G. DUE, Burley, T. DRING, Sheffield, beer-seller—W. DRYER, Bradford, commission agent—W. DUKES, Shirebrook, cordwainer—K. ELLIS, Nottingham, lace-maker—J. ELLIS, Nottingham, lace-maker—E. FELIX, Swansea, butcher—T. GOLDSWORTHY, Liverpool, brass-refiner—H. GODDARD, Kingsomere, beer-seller—H. GOODHUE, Maidstone, charcoal-burner—G. GOUGH, Walswortham, provision-dealer—J. B. GRAHAM, Everton, pork-butcher—A. ZICLOTTI, Manchester, cooper—G. HARROD and W. C. SOMERVILLE, Smithwick, iron-founders—E. HARVEY, Falmouth, saddler—R. HILTON, Kingston-on-Hull—J. HODGSON, Keswick, shoemaker—T. HUNTER, jun., Barrow-in-Furness, licensed victualler—J. JACKSON, Kingston-on-Hull, builder—J. JONES, jun., Liverpool, furniture-dealer—W. LITTLE, Walsworth, greengrocer—R. T. MILLER, Birmingham, pig-dealer—J. MACLEUR, Stourbridge, coachtrimmer—D. and W. MITCHELL, Roche, thrashing-machine proprietors—J. MITCHELL, Dogrook, farmer—J. MORRICE, Leicester, shoe manufacturer—R. NIGHTINGALE, Bolton, moulder—T. PARKIN, Alverthorpe, ropemaker—R. PINDEE, Nottingham—W. PENNINGTON, Holme, joiner—T. T. REAY, Drawback, clerk—G. C. HALE, Sheffield, draper—E. BARNES, great, Derby, iron-dealer—J. B. HARRISON, Bolton, brewer—J. H. REDDING, Doncaster, clerk—S. ROBERTS, Eton, commercial traveller—W. ROUGHTON, Northampton, labourer—J. RUSSELL, Birmingham, fire-iron manufacturer—J. SAYCE, Bishop's Cleeve, innkeeper—R. SHAW, Haswell, farmer—C. WATKINS, Birmingham, licensed victualler—J. H. SHAW, Sunderland, publisher—J. THOMPSON, Sheffield, seasons-forge—F. TUNMORE, Liverpool, upholsterer—J. TURNER, Sheffield, licensed victualler—J. WALTON, Tranmere, provision-dealer—G. WEATHERILL, Hull, butcher.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—R. ALDRED, Bishopsgate-street, clerk—E. FELIX, Swansea, butcher.  
**BANKRUPT.**—L. ATKINSON, Hampstead-road, lodging-house keeper—E. AUSTIN, Blackfriars-road, C. A. BARNARD, Fleet-street, general-shop keeper—A. BAXLEY, Lambeth, printer—E. BLAKE, Coldharbour-lane—G. BERNET, Stepany, timber-dealer—J. BROWN, Andover, timber merchant—W. BYRAM, Paddington, stove merchant—W. CAMPBELL, Easton-road—M. CLEMINTON, Milton-next-Stoke, baker—J. COLEMAN, Kentish Town, wharfinger—C. S. CROWDER, Bewsey, leather dealer—Garlick Theatre—J. C. EKINS, Stockwell, builder—J. GANN, Dover—M. A. and D. GARNER, Pall-mall, lodging-house-keepers—E. HALL, Islington—R. JONES, Kilburn, painter—R. KANE, Strand, Captain—J. KNIGHT, Greenwell, wine and spirit merchant—F. LANGRIDGE, Croydon, C. A. M. B. LONG, Lower Thames-street, fish factor—G. M'RAE, Bow-road, nurseryman—J. MADDOCKS, Tottenham-court-road, coffee-shopkeeper—F. MILLS, Lewisham-road—R. F. MOLL, London-wall, merchant—M. OLANDER, Clapham-road—J. L. FERRY, Vauxhall-bridge-road—J. PERVERALL, Camden Town, road-builder—B. H. POCKETT, Somers Town, carpenter—W. JACKSON, Boleover—J. RAYSON, Shoreditch, baker—W. SALL, Lewisham, financial agent—C. SAVILLE, Camden Town, cheesemonger—G. STEVENS, Lower Norwood, commission agent—E. SUTHERLAND, Bright—K. I. SYDNEY, Mile-end-road—A. TARKELL, Canton-road, Westbourne Park, professor of languages—T. H. TURNER, Old Ford—G. BENKINSOPP, Bishop Westmore, innkeeper—J. B. BROOKER, Landport, chemist and druggist—W. J. BROWN, Birmingham, jeweller—E. BRUFORD, Tanton, printer—E. BROCK, Abergavenny, jeweller—J. E. H. CAULKEN, Birmingham, toolmaker—J. CHANCE, Oldswinford, miner—R. CHARLTON, Darlington, tailor—J. COLES, Kirby-in-Ashfield, grocer—M. J. COCKREY, Liverpool, tailor—J. DALE, Colchester, innkeeper—F. DUTTON, Stoke-on-Trent, brewer—J. H. CHARLTON, Charlcombe, gardener—J. ENGLISH, North Ormsby, beer-lair—J. HARRISON, Ovingham, corn-dealer—J. HARRISON, Wolverhampton, potato-dealer—W. HOLLIS, Stoke-on-Trent, chemist—R. KANE, Strand, Captain—J. KNIGHT, Greenwell, wine and spirit merchant—F. LANGRIDGE, Croydon, C. A. M. B. LONG, Lower Thames-street, fish factor—G. M'RAE, Bow-road, nurseryman—J. MADDOCKS, Tottenham-court-road, coffee-shopkeeper—F. MILLS, Lewisham-road—R. F. MOLL, London-wall, merchant—M. OLANDER, Clapham-road—J. L. FERRY, Vauxhall-bridge-road—J. PERVERALL, Camden Town, road-builder—B. H. POCKETT, Somers Town, carpenter—W. JACKSON, Boleover—J. RAYSON, Shoreditch, baker—W. SALL, Lewisham, financial agent—C. SAVILLE, Camden Town, cheesemonger—G. STEVENS, Lower Norwood, commission agent—E. SUTHERLAND, Bright—K. I. SYDNEY, Mile-end-road—A. TARKELL, Canton-road, Westbourne Park, professor of languages—T. H. TURNER, Old Ford—G. BENKINSOPP, Bishop Westmore, innkeeper—J. B. BROOKER, Landport, chemist and druggist—W. J. BROWN, Birmingham, jeweller—E. BRUFORD, Tanton, printer—E. BROCK, Abergavenny, jeweller—J. E. H. CAULKEN, Birmingham, toolmaker—J. CHANCE, Oldswinford, miner—R. CHARLTON, Darlington, tailor—J. 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 in the following choice colours:—Rose d'Amour, Oiseau de Paradis, Bleu de Ciel, Bleu Louise, Vert Printemps, Gris d'Argent, &c., at 12s. 9d. the Full Dress.

**THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS CHEAP.**

**A CONSIGNMENT of FRERES**  
 KOECHLIN'S choicest ORGANDIES and JACONET MUSLINS. Half price, 7s. 11d. Full Dress. Patterns free.—BURGESS, 137, Oxford-street.

**WHITE PIQUES!** 1s. per yard.

**FRENCH MUSLIN WAREHOUSE, 137,**  
 OXFORD-STREET.  
 EXTENSION OF PREMISES.  
 65 (late 45, 49, 50, and 53), FARRINGTON-STREET.

**Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY,**  
 finding their present Temporary Premises totally inadequate to the necessities of their business, have made arrangements for the lease of the adjoining house, No. 65; but, it being impossible to commence the necessary alterations until a considerable portion of their Stock is realised, are now Selling the same at greatly reduced prices.

The Stock comprises:  
 Silks, Velvets, Dresses, Mantles, Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Sheetings, Counterpanes, Prints, Muslins, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Lace, Flowers, Stays, Umbrellas, and Sunshades.  
 Included in which are the following special parcels, purchased on unusually favourable terms during the recent depression of trade.  
 Black, Coloured, and Fancy Silks, "all bright," 1s. 11d. to 3s. 6d. 2s. 11d., and 3s. 6d. per yard. Fancy Dress Goods, 2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard. Black Lyons Silk Velvets, 4s. 11d. per yard. Muslin Curtains from 1s. 11d. per pair. French Muslins, 9s. 6d. per yard. worth 14d. Figured Grenadines, 3s. 6d. per yard. Several lots of Ribbons, Lace, Gloves, Muslin Works, Flowers, Feathers, &c., at nominal prices.  
 N.B. Doors open at Nine o'clock each morning.

**DRAWING-ROOM CURTAINS.**—Special Purchase.—CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, St. Paul's, will SELL, during NEXT WEEK, 4000 pairs of magnificent Nottingham LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, as follows:—Lot 1, 1000 pairs, all at 5s. 11d. pair; manufacturer's price, 10s. 9d. Lot 2, 1000 pairs, originally 12s. 9d., which will be sold for 7s. 9d. pair. Lot 3, 1000 pairs, very handsome, worth 1 guinea, for 12s. 9d. pair. Lot 4, 1000 pairs, at 18s. 9d.; usually charged 14 guineas. Samples upon receipt of stamps.—Chas. Amott and Company, 61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

**BLANKETSEXTRAORDINARY.—CHAS.**  
 AMOTT and CO., St. Paul's, will SELL, during NEXT WEEK, a BAKERY'S STOCK of 2000 pairs of BLANKETS, large size, originally 18s. 6d., for 12s. 6d. per pair. Sample on receipt of stamps.  
 Chas. Amott and Co., 61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

**EVENING and PROMENADE JAPANESE**  
 SILKS.—CHAS. AMOTT and CO., St. Paul's, will SELL, THIS DAY, 3000 beautiful JAPANESE SILKS, rose, pink, maize, silver grey, blue, and also useful colours, at 2s. 6d. Full Dress; worth 3s. 6d. Patterns sent-free.  
 Chas. Amott and Co., 61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

**JACKETS and MANTLES for APRIL.**  
 Grand Display of Spring Novelties.  
 Stylish Velvet Jackets, in the New Shapes, 10s. 9d. to 14 guineas.  
 Rich Silk Jackets, novel in Style, 10s. 9d. to 5s.  
 Elegant Paris Styles in Silk Velvet Jackets, 3s. 6d. to 12s.  
 Genuine Waterproof Cloaks, 10s. 9d. to 15s. and 1 guinea.  
 Chas. Amott and Company beg to inform the public that their Mantle, Jacket, and Shawl Saloon is the largest in the Metropolis, and contains the best assortment, cheapest, and most fashionable Stock to be seen either in Paris or London.  
 CHAS. AMOTT and COMPANY, 61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

**INDIA FOULARD SILK ROBES, in**  
 great variety, at ALBERT MARCHAUD'S, 87, Regent-street, W. All patterns post-free.

**A DIRECT TRANSACTION between**  
 Ladies and Manufacturer.  
 Patterns and Goods sent free of charge.  
 ALBERT MARCHAUD, 87, Regent-street, W.

**FENDERS, STOVES, FIREIRONS, and**  
 CHIMNEY-PICES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of Fenders, Stoves, Ranges, Chimney-pieces, Fireirons, and General Ironmongery, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or equitableness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornamental ornaments, 2s. 6d. to £3 10s.; Branded Fenders with standards, 7s. to £5 15s.; Steel Fenders, 2s. 6d. to £1 11s.; ditto, with rich ornamental ornaments, from £3 3s. to £18; Chimney-pieces, from £1 8s. to £100; Fire-irons, from 3s. 6d. the set to £4 1s. The Burton stock of other Patent Stoves, with radiating heat-pipes, established exclusively to the separate display of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the Public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his Establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from .. .. 12s. 6d. to £30 0s. each.  
 Shower-Baths, from .. .. 8s. 0d. to £5 0s. each.  
 Lamps (Moderators), from .. .. 6s. 0d. to £8 10s. each.  
 All other kinds at the same rate.  
 Pure Colza Oil .. .. 3s. 4d. per gallon.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL**  
 FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post-paid. It contains upwards of 700 Illustrations of his unrivalled STOCK of Electro-Plate, and Table Cutlery, Clocks and Candelabra, Baths and Toilet Ware, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding and Bed-hangings, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, Turnery Goods, Kitchen Utensils, &c.  
 with List of Prices and Plans of the Twenty large Show-Rooms at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard, London.

**SLACKS' SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE**  
 is as good for wear as real silver.  
 Table Forks (Fiddle Pattern)—Per doz. £1 10 0 and 1 10 0  
 Dessert Dito .. .. 1 0 0 .. 1 10 0  
 Table Spoons .. .. 1 10 0 .. 1 10 0  
 Dessert ditto .. .. 1 0 0 .. 1 10 0  
 Tea Spoons .. .. 0 12 0 .. 0 18 0  
 Richard and John Black, 336, Strand, London.

**THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD**  
 cannot break the EVERLASTING PORPOISE-HIDE BOOTS LACES made by GILL and CO., Curriers, &c., 18, Brewer-street, Golden-square, London. W. Price 1s. per pair; by post, 14 stamps; six pairs for 5s. Sole Consignees of Vivanti's renowned French Dubbing for Boots and Harness. Price 1s. and 1s. 6d. per can.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES CURE**  
 COUGH and ASTHMA.  
**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**  
 Important remedy in cases of INCURABLE CONSUMPTION and Irritation of the Chest. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. each, by Keating, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** exercise wonderful power in promoting appetite, improving digestion, regulating the bowels, and removing nervousness and debility. The weakest will take no harm from the use of this alternative and tonic medicine, but will gradually regain their health.

**CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S**  
 HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays Three and Eight, All the Year Round. The Company now permanently increased to Thirty-one Performers, all of known eminence, the largest and best Ethiopian Troupe in the world.—Fautouille, 5s.; Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1d.  
 The Christy's never Perform away from St. James's Hall.  
 Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

**KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN**  
 EXHIBITION, 1868. This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at the retail house in London; by the agents in the principal towns of England; or wholesale, at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.**  
 The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., 23, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, for Children's Diet.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, for all the uses to which the best Arrowroot is applicable.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, best with Milk, for Breakfast.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, boiled with Milk, for Supper.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, to thicken Soups.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, to thicken Sauces.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, to thicken Beef-Tea.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, for Custards.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, for Blancmange.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, to thicken Stewed Fruit.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, for Fuddings.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, One Table-spoonful to 1 lb. of Flour makes Light Pastry.

**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
 CORN FLOUR, To be obtained by order through Merchants in all parts of the world.

This quality maintains its superior excellence, and is not equalled by any similar article.  
**CAUTION TO FAMILIES.**  
 To obtain extra profit by the sale, other qualities are sometimes audaciously substituted instead of Brown and Polson's.

When you ask for **GLENFIELD** STARCH, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profit.

Its Character, History, and Treatment.  
 Sent free by post by the COMPAGNIE COLONIALE, 4, Pall-mall, S.W.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.**  
 Grateful and Comforting.—The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist." Prepared solely by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Sold by the Trade in all parts, in 1lb., 3lb., and 11lb. packets, tin-lined and labelled.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA**  
 owes its peculiarly fine flavour and special excellence to the celebrated Caracas Nut and other choice growths of Cocos with which it is prepared.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA**  
 will prove to persons under Homoeopathic treatment, as well as to others in delicate health, a valuable and favourite article of diet.

**BREAD-AND-MILK FLOUR (for**  
 BABIES), retained in the stomach when all other food (even mother's milk) would be rejected. To be prepared with water only. Sole Consignees, BARRELL and FUNK, 10, Basinghall-street, sold by all Chemists, Grocers, Bakers, Confectioners, &c.

**THREE PRIZE MEDALS—PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.**  
**PURE PICKLES,**  
 SAUCES, JAMS, and TABLE DELICACIES, of the highest quality, manufactured by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Farnborough to the Queen.  
 Proprietors of Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Paste, and other Condiments, are sold retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale at the Manufactory, Soho-square, London.

**INDIGESTION REMOVED.—MORSON'S**  
 PEPINE WINE, POWDER, LOZENGES, and GLOBULES are the successful and popular Remedies adopted by the Medical Profession for Indigestion. Sold in bottles and boxes, from 2s., with full directions, by Thomas Morson and Son, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row, Russell-square,